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Mauritius

1967

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE


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The Hon. Commissioner of Police
MAURITIUS

**Report for the year
1967**

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1970

This Report is the last for the Colonial Period: Mauritius attained Independence on 12th March, 1968.

SBN 11 580041 7

Printed by L. Carl Achille, Acting Government Printer, Port Louis, Mauritius.



Independence Day : 12th March, 1968 : The Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, is congratulated by the last Governor and first Governor-General, Sir John Rennie, after the lowering of the Union Jack and the raising of the flag of Independent Mauritius.

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PART I

Review of the Year 1967

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on 20th June, 1967, and on 7th August polling took place in a General Election at which the main issue was whether Mauritius should go forward to independence, in accordance with the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies at the Constitutional Conference held in September 1965. As in two previous elections, in 1959 and 1963, the franchise was universal adult suffrage. The new Legislative Assembly was to consist of seventy members: sixty-two filling seats in twenty three-member constituencies in the Island of Mauritius and one two-member constituency in the island of Rodrigues and eight filling additional seats so allocated, on the basis of mathematical calculation, to "best losers" in the constituencies as to achieve communal balance without disturbing the political balance established by the results in the constituencies.

Registration had been carried out between September 1966 and January 1967 under observation by representatives from four Commonwealth countries (Canada, India, Jamaica and Malta). Campaigning, which mainly took the traditional form of numerous public meetings with several speakers and of canvassing, was intense but without major incident. An innovation was the use of the radio and television services for political broadcasts. Time was made available by the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation for the broadcasts and allocated between parties in accordance with an agreement reached between the main parties after negotiations presided over by the Governor. Only parties presenting at least six candidates were allocated time. For most broadcasts speakers chose to use the Creole 'patois' in order to be as widely understood as possible. The Independence Party, an alliance of the Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action that had formed the outgoing Government, advocated independence, as its name indicated: the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate, the main opposition party, advocated a form of association with Britain short of independence.

Polling day was declared a full public holiday and the poll was heavy: in no constituency was it below 82 per cent of the registered electors on the roll and in most it reached 90 per cent or more. There were no serious incidents except in one of the two

polling stations in constituency No. 3, Port Louis (East and Maritime), where Police reinforcements had to use tear-smoke to restore order when supporters of rival parties clashed. This polling station was never closed, however, and 85 per cent of the electors registered at it cast their votes.

The final stages of the electoral campaign, polling, counting and the allocation of the additional seats were witnessed by a team of Observers drawn from the Commonwealth. The Chairman was Mr. Maurice Abela, M.B.E., of Malta and the members Messrs. A. N. Kashyap of India, Charles Ross, Q.C., of Canada, Winston Fung of Trinidad and two British Members of Parliament, Dr. David Kerr and Mr. Henry Clark. They arrived in Mauritius on 24th July and remained until after the allocation of additional seats had been completed on August 10th. The Commonwealth Observers reported to the Secretary of State that their observations and deductions left them in no doubt that "the election was conducted from start to finish in a fair and free way, and that the results reflect the true wishes of the Mauritian people".

The Independence Party won 39 of the constituency seats and the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate the remaining 23, including both seats in Rodrigues (which the Independence Party did not contest but in which the PMSD were opposed by independent candidates). No member of a third party and no independent was elected. In every constituency all the seats went to one or other of the two main parties, which suggests that there was little or no crossing of the party line for communal or other reasons. Both the Independence Party and the PMSD promoted candidates from each of the four communities (Hindu, General Population, Muslim, Chinese) recognised under the electoral system. The allocation of the eight additional seats presented no difficulty: politically, four went to each of the parties winning constituency seats; communally, the first six went to members of the General Population, the seventh to a Muslim and the eighth to a Hindu.

The final result was: Independence Party—43 seats; PMSD—27 seats. In consequence, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Leader of the Independence Party (and of the Labour Party), was appointed Premier and entrusted with the formation of a Government. The PMSD entered a number of election petitions (all of which, except for one still before the Supreme Court, had been withdrawn or rejected by the end of the year), but their leader, Mr. Gaetan Duval, Leader of the Opposition, announced that his party would accept the final result of the election as the verdict of

the electorate on the issue of Independence. The Constitution for internal self-government was brought into force on August 12th and the Government's first item of business in the Legislature was the passage of a resolution asking the Secretary of State to fix a date for Independence. In October, after discussion in London between the Premier of Mauritius and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, it was agreed that the date for Independence should be 12th March 1968. With the fixing of a date for Independence the Premier assumed the title of Prime Minister.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

Government revenue for 1966/67 was Rs 199,293,728 and expenditure Rs 220,996,691. The deficit on the year, after allowing for appreciation of investments, was Rs 21,692,921, and there was as a result a Consolidated Fund debit balance at 30th June 1967 of Rs 883,531. The deficit on the year's working was mainly due to heavy expenditure on the payment of labour engaged on relief works to alleviate unemployment arising from the rapid post-war increase in population.

Financial talks were held with the British Government in London in October in the light of the deficit on the 1966/67 account and a probable short-fall in resources for the development programme. It was agreed at these talks that the British Government would provide Rs 17 million in aid of the recurrent budget for 1967/68 and an additional Rs 20 million, over and above Rs 20 million already promised, towards the capital budget from which the development programme is financed. It was also agreed that the Mauritius Government would take measures to bring the recurrent budget into balance, with the help of this aid, in 1967/68 and in 1968/69.

Expenditure under the capital budget in 1966/67 amounted to Rs 54.4 million. Expenditure of Rs 57.4 million (excluding the Government subscription of Rs 4 million to the Bank of Mauritius) was agreed at the October discussions for 1967/68. British capital aid for 1968/69 is to be discussed early in 1968.

In May a mission from the World Bank visited Mauritius to examine the possibility of financial assistance from the Bank or its affiliates, especially in connection with agricultural development. The report of the mission had not been received by the end of the year.

The Bank of Mauritius started operations on 14th August, the formal opening took place on 1st September, and the issue of new bank notes, to replace the notes issued by the Currency Board, began on 4th September.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Gross National Product (at factor cost) for the latest year available (1966) was estimated at Rs 791 million, compared with Rs 802 million in 1965, Rs 758 million in 1964 and Rs 900 million in 1963 (a bumper year for sugar crop and price). On the basis of mid-year population G.N.P. per capita in 1966 was Rs 1,042.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

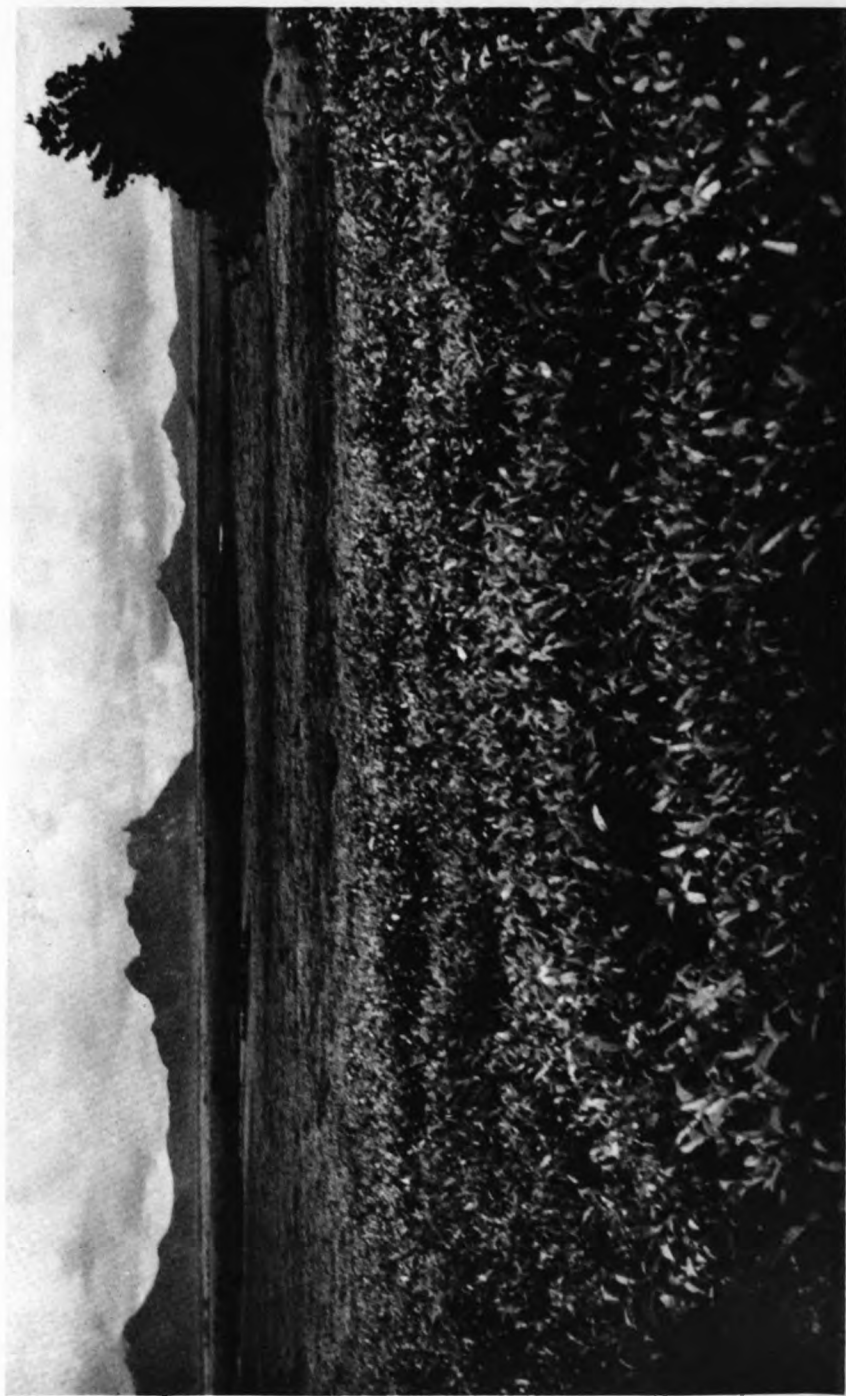
The Gross National Product is largely a function of the proceeds of the sugar crop. In 1967 sugar production amounted to 638,322 tons, and exports to 515,800 tons, valued at Rs 279.4 million at f.o.b. prices. When the value of molasses is added, sugar and sugar by-products represented 96 per cent of exports by value.

The cane yield per arpent was 30.3 tons, which compares favourably with the record figure of 30.8 tons in 1965. The tonnage of cane crushed was 5,814,467 metric tons, about 200,000 tons less than in 1965. The yield of sugar was, however, low at 10.98 compared with 11.10 and 11.60 in 1965 and 1966 respectively. The duration of the crop was 168 days: comparative figures are 157 days in 1965 and 111 days in 1966.

The negotiated price under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was £47-10-0 (f.o.b. and stowed bulk) per long ton (£46-15-0 per metric ton) for a negotiated price quota of 380,000 long tons. The average net price paid to growers by the Sugar Syndicate responsible for marketing the whole crop, an average of the C.S.A. price and the other prices received for export, after deducting marketing expenses, cesses, the 5 per cent export tax and the total amount of the premiums paid to the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board by individual millers and planters, was £31-19-9.60 per metric ton.

TEA DEVELOPMENT

The development of Crown Land by the Government for the production of tea by small-holders continued under the development programme at the increased rate of 1000 arpents a year. In November the first of the additional tea factories was opened under the scheme sponsored by the Sugar Industry: sugar millers



Tea production on the Central Plateau is being extended: under a Government scheme land is cleared and planted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the plots distributed to small-holders when the tea has been established.



new tea factory erected by the Tea Manufacture (Sugar Millers) Ltd. to process leaf from

provide the capital for these factories and manage them for a fixed charge per pound of tea manufactured, purchasing green tea from smallholders' co-operative societies and marketing made tea through the Tea Control Board. Exports of tea increased in 1967 to 1.6 million lbs valued at Rs 8.4 million.

FOOD CROPS

The production of potatoes reached the record figure of 9,199 tons, of which the Agricultural Marketing Board had to purchase 4,662 tons, with consequent storage problems which were aggravated by the late delivery of refrigeration plant. The Board assumed responsibility for the Rodrigues onion crop and thus ensured a better price to growers. In accordance with the recommendations of a study undertaken by the Chamber of Agriculture of the possibilities for the production of food crops, a field experiment in the inter-cropping of sun-flowers with sugar cane for edible oil production was carried out on 1,000 acres of sugar estate land. Some small scale trials with rice were also undertaken by farmers.

After discussion with representatives of the World Food Programme and the Food and Agricultural Organisation a scheme was approved for the supply of maize by W.F.P. for the production and popularisation among cow keepers of livestock feed.

LAND AND WATER RESOURCES SURVEY

The Land and Water Resources Survey started in 1965 by the Food and Agricultural Organisation under the United Nations Development Programme was revised in 1967 and oriented towards studies of selected development areas. An extension of the Survey was approved during the year so as to permit work to continue until June, 1969, and to include feasibility studies of specific irrigation schemes in the Northern Plain and Western Coastal region. In 1967 the Survey's investigations in the Northern Plain included detailed hydrological and hydrogeological studies of alternative water source and supply systems, agricultural and economic surveys relating to present and proposed future land use, and the engineering, survey, mapping and design work necessary for water control and distribution. Studies of existing land and water use in the Western Coastal Region were also initiated. Assistance was given with the training of local counterpart staff.

FISHING

A company was formed, with local and Japanese participation, for the catch and local sale of white fish on the high seas, a

fishing vessel purchased, and successful trials made. Discussions on the formation of a local company to fish for tuna took place with the main Japanese interests using Port Louis as a base for this purpose. Fish caught outside Mauritius by local companies and sold on the local market exceeded 1,000 tons in 1967. Experiments in the exploitation of salt water fish ponds continued.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Three new industries of an "import substitution" kind were established during 1967 and work on an edible oil refinery was begun. The refinery will refine imported crude oil for local consumption and for export until supplies of oil from local production are available. Protection by means of quantitative restrictions on imports was granted to two industries, poultry breeding and margarine manufacture. Glycerine was exported for the first time as a by-product of the manufacture of soap. By the end of the year agreement was in sight on the establishment of a fertiliser factory, involving the construction by the Government of an additional quay. The total increase in employment from industrial development during the year is estimated at 400 jobs.

After a visit by a representative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, the Organisation agreed in principle to assist in the establishment of an Industrial Promotion Centre, including a Standards Laboratory, and to provide technical assistance for the investigation of textile and glass manufacture, the industrial utilisation of bagasse, and tuna fishing.

TOURISM

The major developments in the tourist industry were the opening of a new hotel on an attractive site at Le Morne Plage in the South West of the island, the acquisition of an interest in New Mauritius Hotels Limited, the local promoters, by B.O.A.C. and the Forte group; and the introduction in November of "package tours" which sharply reduced the cost of a holiday in Mauritius for visitors from Europe.

COMMUNICATIONS

In June "Air Mauritius", a company in which the Mauritius Government, BOAC, Air France and Messrs. Rogers and Co. Ltd. (the local agents of air lines operating through Mauritius) hold shares, was established to operate air services between Mauritius,



Family Planning: The Minister of Health, the Hon. K. Jagatsingh, congratulates members of the Family Planning Association on the Association's Tenth Anniversary.

Madagascar, Reunion and other adjacent islands. In August Air India inaugurated a fortnightly service between Bombay and Mauritius using Boeing 707 jet aircraft.

A new 2300 H.P. Harbour/Salvage and Air/Sea Rescue Tug, "Le Corsaire", arrived in Mauritius for the Department of Marine in June 1967. A few weeks later she was engaged on her first salvage operation when S.T. "Mobil Enterprise" of 54,000 tons D.W.T., in distress north of Mauritius, was towed over 800 miles to Diego Suarez in Madagascar. The new tug will facilitate the berthing of larger vessels, e.g. cruising passenger liners.

HEALTH

Family Planning

In 1967 there was the first indication of a check in the rate of population growth. On 31st December 1967 the population was estimated at 782,044. Natural increase during the year was 16,956, about 3,000 less than in 1966; after deducting net migration of 3,604, the net increase in population was 13,352. There was a drop in the crude birth rate from 35.3 per thousand to 30.4. (1959/63 average: 39.1) and in the rate of natural increase from 26.5 per thousand to 21.9 (1959/63 average: 29.0). The crude birth rate was, in fact, the lowest on record since 1920 except for the war year 1940. The causes of this welcome decline are being investigated by a demographer whose services have been made available by the Nuffield Trust to assist the national family planning campaign. In the meantime it seems reasonable to assume that the work of the voluntary agencies engaged, with Government assistance, in the propagation of family planning is beginning to show results.

At the end of 1967 5,695 women were registered with Action Familiale as following the rhythm/temperature method (3,616 in 1966) and 10,732 were registered with the Mauritius Family Planning Association (6,411 in 1966). The services of a Family Planning Adviser and a gynaecologist were made available to the Ministry of Health by the British Ministry of Overseas Development for co-ordination and training, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation provided an Adviser for the M.F.P.A. Financial assistance for family planning, amounting to just under Rs 600,000, was received during the year from the following international organisations: the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Oxfam, the Swedish International Development Authority, the Pathfinder Fund and the Nuffield Foundation.

Public Health

Vaccination against tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and poliomyelitis (using oral Sabin vaccine) continued during the year as routine care for babies of three months and over. Help was again received from the World Health Organisation in the prevention of tuberculosis and malaria, in the improvement of nutrition and environmental sanitation and, through fellowships, in further training overseas. Help was also received, as in the past, from UNICEF in the form of dried milk, drugs, and equipment for Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Education

In June the University of Mauritius was formally opened, seven students were enrolled in the first year of a degree course in Economics and responsibility was assumed for the courses in Agriculture and Sugar Technology formerly run by the College of Agriculture. Courses were also started during the year in the Trade Training Centre established with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Office.

Seven more primary schools were established and the roll of pupils in Government and aided schools increased by 4,855. A scheme was introduced for the loan of text books to pupils in private secondary schools, half the cost being met by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. Private secondary schools were further assisted by the payment by Government of the whole or part of the salaries of graduate teachers. Arrangements were made with the Development Bank of Mauritius for the granting of loans to persons recommended by the Small Scale Industries Branch of the Ministry of Education. In consultation with the Economic Planning Unit the Ministry of Education identified priorities and areas of shortage in skilled manpower to serve as essential criteria in the selection and nomination of candidates for overseas scholarships.

Housing

The number of houses taken over by the Central Housing Authority under the Cyclone Re-Housing Programme reached 12,086* by the end of 1967. The breakdown was as follows:

Urban	...	...	5,934
Semi-urban	...	...	2,739
Tea villages	...	...	500
" shelter " houses	...	...	478
Private sites	...	...	2,435

*The figure of 12,593 given for the end of 1966 in the 1966 Annual Report should be corrected to 11,231.

The revised programme for urban and semi-urban houses has been completed and there remain only 250 houses in tea villages, 1,642 houses on private sites and a few shelter houses, if required, to be constructed. A further 200 houses were completed under the second housing loan scheme financed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

Social Security

There were 54,675 beneficiaries of family allowances, receiving Rs 10,117,300 in 1967 and 44,409 old-age pensioners, who received Rs 10,765,024.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

The Report of the Salaries Commissioner (Mr. A. G. H. Gardner-Brown, C.M.G.) was laid on the Table in the Legislative Assembly on the 28th March and discussed with the Staff Side in the General Purposes Committee of the Central Whitley Council in April—June. The Prime Minister explained, when winding up the Budget Debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 27th November, that the budgetary position did not permit of the implementation in 1967/68 of the Salaries Commissioner's recommendations.

On the 12th August, the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Police Service Commission assumed executive functions in accordance with section 83 of the Constitution established by the Mauritius Constitution Orders 1966 and 1967, and thus took over from the Governor the power "to appoint persons to hold or act in any offices in the Public Service (including power to confirm appointments), to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove such persons from office". As from the same date the Chief Secretary became *functus officio*.

MISCELLANEOUS

On the 6th January the Bishop of Port Louis laid the foundation stone of the new church of Ste. Croix. The old church, destroyed by cyclone 'Carol' in 1960, was closely linked with the memory of the Reverend Jacques Désiré Laval.

The Right Rev. E. E. Curtis, the new Bishop of Mauritius, arrived on the 7th January from England after visiting the Seychelles. He was officially enthroned two weeks later at a special service in St. James's Cathedral, Port Louis.

Mauritius lost one of its most distinguished sons when the Chief Justice, Sir Rampersad Neerunjun, O.B.E., Q.C., died unexpectedly on the 6th February. It was announced towards the end of April that The Queen had been pleased to give instructions for the appointment of Mr. M. (now Sir Michel) Rivalland, M.B.E., Senior Puisne Judge, to be the new Chief Justice of Mauritius.

The 4th May was "Mauritius Day" at the Canadian International Exhibition, EXPO 67, in Montreal. The Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, paid a special visit to Canada for the occasion and was host at the Mauritius Pavillion to a gathering of distinguished visitors.

At a Boy Scout rally at Trianon, Quatre Bornes, on the 4th March the local representative of Trianon Sugar Estates Limited, acting on behalf of the owner, Sir Colville Barclay Bt., presented the Governor, in his capacity as the Chief Scout of Mauritius, with the legal documents granting the Mauritius Boy Scouts Association the free gift of a plot of land for the building of their new Headquarters, to be known as Baden-Powell House.

During the year there were several changes in the representation of Commonwealth and foreign countries in Mauritius. At the beginning of April the Consulate of France became a Consulate-General, and the Consul of France accordingly assumed the rank and title of Consul-General. Later in April the Commissioner for India, Mr. P. R. S. Mani, was transferred to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi. His successor, Mr. Avtar Singh, M.C., previously the Indian Ambassador in Copenhagen, arrived in Mauritius on the 23rd May. During the year agreement was reached between the Governments of the United States of America, Britain and Mauritius on an American proposal to re-establish a Consulate in Mauritius by the end of 1967. The official announcement that the United States Government was re-opening a Consulate in Port Louis was made at the end of October at about the same time as the Consul-designate, Mr. William B. Hussey, arrived in Mauritius. (An American Consul previously served in Mauritius during the 19th Century, when his principal function was to facilitate the visits of American ships). Another development came with the announcement towards the end of the year that the Government of Pakistan had decided to accredit its High Commissioner to the United Republic of Tanzania, with residence in Dar-es-Salaam, Mr. M. R. Ahmad, as concurrent, on-resident Commissioner for Pakistan to Mauritius.

HONOURS

Her Majesty The Queen was graciously pleased to approve the following appointments and awards on the occasion of the New Year and on Her Birthday:

NEW YEAR HONOURS

*The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George
Companion*

FFREEBAIRN LIDDON SIMPSON, ESQ.

Permanent Secretary, Prime Minister's Office
*The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
Commander*

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH MAURICE PATURAU, D.F.C.
Lately Member of the Legislative Assembly and
Minister of Industry and Commerce

*Imperial Service Order
Companion*

PHÉBURE SAVRIMOUTOU, ESQ.
Lately Chief Surveyor

*The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
Officer*

LOUIS EDOUARD PIERRE PIAT, ESQ.
Lately Secretary Mauritius Sugar Syndicate
Member

MRS. MARIE ALINE BOZELLE
Lately Confidential Clerk, Governor's Office

*Colonial Police Medal
MAKANLALL DINDOYAL
Superintendent of Police*

PIERRE MICHEL SERGE GUILLEMIN
Lately Superintendent of Police

JOSEPH MARIE LEWIS SUZOR
Superintendent of Police

BIRTHDAY HONOURS

*The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George
Companion*

JAMES DENNIS GREIG, ESQ.
Lately Financial Secretary

The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire
Officer

DR. AH KOW NG CHENG HIN
 Senior Pathologist

Member

NARAIN BOODHNA, ESQ.
 Lately Senior Stock Verifier

LOUIS AIMÉ DÉSIRÉ, ESQ.
 Assistant Secretary

LOUIS JOSEPH CLOVIS VELLIN, ESQ.
 Education Officer and founder of the Young Farmers' Movement

Colonial Police Medal
 OCTAVE GASTON AVICE
Superintendent of Police

FREDDY LORENS
Bandmaster

ABDOOL AZIZE SOOKIA
Superintendent of Police

Certificate and Badge of Honour

His Excellency the Governor approved the following awards:

GOPEENATH CHEETAMUN, ESQ.

EDMOND HOUEIX, ESQ.

VISITING SHIPS

During 1967 seven of H.M. Ships and two Royal Fleet Auxiliaries paid operational visits to Mauritius: the nuclear-powered submarine H.M.S. *Valiant* in February; the frigate H.M.S. *Nubian* in March; the destroyer H.M.S. *Kent* and the frigate H.M.S. *Leopard* of the Beira Patrol in June; the Royal Fleet Auxiliary *Olynthus* in June; the frigate H.M.S. *Loch Fada* in September; the Survey ship H.M.S. *Dampier* in November; and the frigate H.M.S. *Tartar* and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary *Rosalie* in December. The frigate H.M.S. *Retentless* paid an informal visit to Mauritius in July. Three ships of the Kenya Navy, K.N.S. *Simba*; K.N.S. *Chui* and K.N.S. *Ndoru* paid a short goodwill and courtesy visit from the 26th to the 30th May. Mauritius also received a formal visit from the Indian Frigate I.N.S. *Brahmaputra* from the 26th August to the 2nd September. The French Frigate "Commandant Bory" paid an operational visit in October and two U.S. Destroyers, the *Eugene A. Greene* and the *Sperry* paid operational visits in December.

VISITORS

In addition to the members of the Commonwealth Team of Observers for the general election, namely, Mr. M. Abela, M.B.E. (Chairman), Mr. Henry Clark, M.P., Mr. Winston Fung, Mr. A. N. Kashyap, Dr. David Kerr, M.P., and Mr. Charles Ross, Q.C., visitors to Mauritius during 1967 included:
LORD MORRIS of Grasmere.

GENERAL SIR MICHAEL CARVER, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.,
Commander-in-Chief, Far East Command.

VICE-ADMIRAL E. B. ASHMORE, C.B., D.S.C., Far East
Command.

SIGNOR GUIDO MONDAINI, Italian Ambassador to the Malagasy
Republic and Consul General to Mauritius.

MR. H. YAARI, Israeli Ambassador to the Malagasy Republic and
Consul General to Mauritius.

MR. H. BULLOCK, Australian High Commissioner to Tanzania.

MR. M. R. AHMAD, Pakistan High Commissioner to Tanzania and
Commissioner to Mauritius.

MR. W. DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS, U.N. Regional Representative,
Madagascar.

THE RIGHT REVEREND H. OTTER-BARRY, C.B.E., formerly Bishop
of Mauritius.

PROFESSOR COLIN LEYS, University of Sussex.

PART II

Chapter I : Population

A census of population taken in the night of the 30th June-1st July 1962 showed a total population of 681,619 made up of 342,306 males and 339,313 females. The population on the 31st December 1967 was estimated at 782,044 representing an increase of 100,425 in five and a half years. The rate of growth averaged 2.53 per cent per annum and the average density per square mile based on the mid-year population was 1,074. The natural increase, that is the excess of births over deaths was 16,956 in 1967 a figure which is more than six times the corresponding average for the five pre-war years 1935-39.

The following table gives the ethnic distribution of the population, classified under the two headings urban and rural:

		<i>Urban Areas</i>	<i>Rural Areas</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Population %</i>
Hindus ...	...	123,000	280,551	403,551	51.6
Muslims ...	...	64,004	64,775	128,779	16.5
Total Indo-Mauritians		187,004	345,326	532,330	68.1
General Population ...		141,603	83,089	224,692	28.7
Sino-Mauritians ...		19,487	5,535	25,022	3.2
TOTAL ...		348,094	433,950	782,044	100.0

The term "General Population" refers to people of European descent and of mixed and African descent.

BIRTHS

Registration of births is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices all over the island. The number of live births during the year was 23,499, a decrease of 3,318 as compared with the previous year, this figure is less than the yearly average of the last 10 years by 2,507.

Live births, classified under ethnic groups, are given in the following table:

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>% of Total No. of births</i>	<i>Male births per 1,000 female births</i>
Hindus ...	...	6,635	6,349	12,984	55.2	1,045
Muslims ...	...	2,026	1,870	3,896	16.6	1,083
Total Indo-Mauritians		8,661	8,219	16,880	71.8	1,045
General Population ...		3,122	2,937	6,059	25.8	1,070
Sino-Mauritians ...		278	282	560	2.4	986
TOTAL ...		12,061	11,438	23,499	100.0	1,054

The birth rate (per 1000 of the mid-year population) for the last six years was:

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
38.5	39.9	38.1	35.5	35.3	30.4

Still births which are included in birth or death statistics numbered 1,074 (609 males, 464 females) corresponding to a rate of 4.6 per hundred live births as compared with 1,884 still births and a rate of 5.2 in 1966.

DEATHS

Registration of deaths is compulsory and is effected at Civil Status Offices; death statistics are completely accurate since burial permits can only be obtained after registration.

Registered deaths numbered 6,543 corresponding to a rate of 8.5 per thousand of the population as compared with an average of 10.1 for the period 1957-66. March was the month of maximum mortality with a total of 626 deaths:

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of deaths	...	...	3,497	3,046	6,543
Rate per 1,000	...	...	9.0	7.9	8.5

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The number of deaths of infants less than one year of age was 1,656 as compared with 1,721 in 1966, figures which are considerably lower than the average for the five years 1944-48.

<i>Year</i>			<i>Rate</i>
1965	...	...	64.1
1966	...	...	64.2
1967	...	...	70.5

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during the last five years was:

1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
3,472	3,965	3,976	4,157	3,949

Classification of marriages in ethnic groups was:

<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>General Population</i>	<i>Sino-Mauritians</i>	<i>Total</i>
1,877	602	1,278	192	3,949

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Departures from the Colony exceeded arrivals by 8,604.

		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arrivals	...	18,177	11,144	29,321
Departures...		20,135	12,790	32,925

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organization

EMPLOYMENT

An analysis of employment in selected industries under main industrial groups is shown in the table below:

Code	Industry	Number of persons employed			
		Males	Females	Young persons	Total
0	Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	35,767	15,891	5,348	57,006
1	Mining and quarrying	107	41	18	166
2-3	Manufacturing	5,568	1,281	637	7,486
4	Construction	2,834	19	58	2,911
5	Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1,230	65	—	1,295
6	Commerce	2,833	514	56	3,403
7	Transport, storage and communications	4,585	39	40	4,664
8	Services	55,897	6,076	191	62,164
	TOTAL	108,821	23,926	6,348	139,095

These figures are taken from the report on the Survey of Employment and Earnings in large Establishments held in September, 1967.

The main industry of the island continues to be the growing of sugar as a plantation crop. Some 53,500 workers were employed in this industry during the harvest or "crop" season, from July to December and 49,000 during the intercrop season. These figures do not include workers employed by planters with less than 25 arpents of sugar cane.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The following figures represent the number of persons on the live register of the Employment Service on the last day of each month in 1967:

Month	No on register
January	19,614
February	19,436
March	18,124
April	17,149
May	17,239
June	16,582
July	15,470
August	12,625
September	9,525*
October	15,410
November	11,699
December	10,197

*excluding the persons registered at Port Louis Employment Exchange whose records were destroyed by fire.

Altogether 5,064 persons were placed in employment during the same period as compared to 14,170 during the previous year.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Experts in Apprenticeship and In-Plant Training and in Teaching Techniques, and Expert Instructors in Machinshop Practice and in Automechanics from the I.L.O. joined the Chief of Project, National System of Vocational and Technical Education, to impart training in certain trades and technical subjects. The project is jointly financed by the Government of Mauritius and the United Nations Development Programme Special Fund, and the Executing Agency is the International Labour Organization.

A 12 months full time course in machine shop practice was started in August. Ten apprentices and eight adult workers sponsored by the industry are following this course held at the John Kennedy College.

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

The Wages Council for the Catering Industry, established in 1962, submitted proposals to the Minister during the year. The Wages Council for Female Factory Workers, established in 1964, re-considered the proposals which were referred back to the Council in 1966 and submitted amended proposals to the Minister. The Wages Councils for the Printing Industry and for Teachers of Private Secondary Schools, established in 1965 and 1966 respectively, had not submitted proposals by the end of the year.

Wages Regulation Orders were in force in respect of the following: female factory workers, printing industry, building industry, tea industry, baking industry, messengers in private firms, sugar industry, distributive trades, cinema workers and road passenger transport workers (buses).

The range and average of daily wages of the principal categories of workers in selected industries is shown in the following table:

Industry	Occupation	Daily wages—Rupees		
		Maximum	Minimum	Average
Manufacture of bread ...	Brigadiers ...	6.75	6.75	6.75
Manufacture of furniture	Cabinet makers ...	8.00	7.00	7.50
Manufacture of machinery	Fitters ...	10.95	5.10	7.80
" "	Pattern Makers ...	7.85	6.00	6.80
Repair of motor vehicles	Mechanics ...	10.50	5.50	7.20

WAGES AND HOURS OF WORKS—*continued*

Industry			Occupation		Daily Wages—Rupees		
					Maximum	Minimum	Average
Construction	...	...	Carpenters	...	8.50	6.25	6.85
"	...	...	Masons	...	8.50	7.25	765.
"	...	...	Labourers	...	...	...	...
			(unskilled)	...	4.50	4.00	4.30
Electricity, light and power	...	...	Linesmen	...	12.20	8.65	10.40
"	...	...	Labourers, unskilled	...	...	...	...
			(in power plant)	...	6.70	6.50	6.65
Transport (bus companies only)	...	...	Drivers	...	9.60	9.60	9.60
"	...	...	Conductors	...	8.25	8.25	8.25
Municipal Services	...	...	Labourers, unskilled (public parks and gardens)	...	...	5.00	5.20
Publishing and printing	...	...	Pressmen	...	10.50	5.50	8.50
"	...	...	Compositors (by hand)	...	10.35	5.50	8.20

The daily wage rates and weekly hours of work of **manual** workers in government employment are as follows:

				Maximum wages	Minimum wages	No. of hrs. worked per week
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Foremen	...	...	...	14.00	11.00	45
Artisans	...	...	...	10.70	7.20	45
Hospital servants (male)	...	...	...	7.00	6.60	45
do (female)	...	...	...	6.40	6.00	45
Labourers	...	...	...	6.00	5.00	45

Some Government departments work from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. on week days with half an hour break for lunch and from 9 a.m. to noon on Saturdays. Others have adopted the five-day week and work from 8.45 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a half-hour break. Business offices follow more or less the same practice.

PAID LEAVE

All the wages regulation orders as well as most of the collective agreements in force make provision for paid holidays in some form.

In the sugar industry daily-paid workers who have worked for an employer for at least 80 per cent of the number of working days during the harvest period are thereafter entitled to six days paid leave in January and to be paid for every estate holiday. Monthly workers who have remained in employment during 80 per cent of the crop period, except for absences on account of sickness, are entitled to 10 days' leave on full pay during the following year, and to be paid for estate holidays (the Wages Regulation Orders for the sugar industry, Government Notices Nos. 59 and 60 of 1963 as amended).

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

For administrative purposes the Ministry of Labour is divided into:

Headquarters, responsible for overall administration, with a Principal Assistant Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries and executive and clerical staff;

The Inspectorate, comprising the field inspectorate, industrial relations and the factory inspectorate;

The Employment Service;

The Registry of Associations;

The main functions of the Ministry comprise the following: advice to the Minister on all matters of policy affecting his portfolio; formulation of employment policy and manpower assessment;

the uniform application of the relevant legislation and the introduction of new or amended legislation;

the maintenance of a labour field inspectorate including an industrial relations branch and a factory inspectorate;

the maintenance of an employment service;

the compilation of reports on International Labour Conventions;

the compilation and publication of statistical and other information related to the activities of the Ministry; and

the control and supervision of the Registry of Associations.

TRADE UNIONS

There were at the beginning of January, 1967, 102 trade unions consisting of 51 associations of employees in private employment, 33 associations of government servants, 16 of employers and 2 registered federations. The total membership on the rolls was 48,941 of whom 47,140 were compliance members.

The larger workers trade unions and their membership on rolls are:

The Plantation Workers Union	...	15,171
Agricultural and Other Workers Union	...	9,769
The Artisans, Taxi Drivers and Other		
Manual Labourers Union	...	3,398
Transport and General Workers Union	...	2,708
Government, Urban Boards and Other		
Workers Union	...	2,333
Government Servants and Other Employees		
Association	...	1,561

Seaport Docks and Sugar Industries Workers Union	862
Sugar Industry Staff Employees Association	862
Artisans and General Workers Union ...	838
Government and non-Government General Employees Union	824
Nursing Association	750
Union of Primary School Teachers ...	745
Government and Other Manual Workers Union	698
Bus Drivers, Conductors and Other Bus Industry Workers Union	611
General Port, Harbour and Other Workers Union	608
Tea and Sugar Manual Workers Union ...	597

The larger employers trade unions and their membership on rolls are:

Market Traders Association	101
Mauritius Butchery Owners Association ...	97
Mauritius Tobacco Producers Syndicate ...	79
Mauritius Cane Growers Association ...	42
United Butchers Association	40
Bread Manufacturers Union	28
Mauritius Sugar Producers Association ...	21
Pharmacy Owners Union	21

LABOUR DISPUTES AND SETTLEMENTS

About 194 workers employed by Corson Tea Estate went on strike from the 1st to the 9th February, 1967, in support of a claim of recognition by their Union. Agreement was reached through informal conciliation.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Compensation is payable to injured workmen in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, (Cap. 220), as amended.

SOCIAL SECURITY

All monthly-employed workers aged eighteen years or over engaged in the sugar industry contribute to the Sugar Industry Pension Fund, set up under The Sugar Industry Pension Fund Ordinance, 1955 (No. 42 of 1955). Other statutory funds are operated under the provisions of the Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance, 1954 (No. 28 of 1954).

EMIGRATION

A total of ninety-two vouchers were issued by the British Ministry of Labour under the Commonwealth Immigrants (United Kingdom) Act, 1962, to applicants for employment in Great Britain. Seven hundred and twenty-one candidates left for nurse training in the United Kingdom. Seventy-four workers left the Colony for other employment overseas.

FACTORIES

The total number of factories registered under the Factories Ordinance, 1946, was 407 on the 31st December, 1967, including 23 sugar factories. This represents a net increase of 61 factories as compared with the previous year.

LEGISLATION

The main body of legislation for the administration of which the Ministry of Labour is responsible is contained in the following enactments and their related subsidiary legislation:

The Boilers Ordinance	...	...	...	...	Cap. 209
The Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance	...	...	...	...	Cap. 211
The Employment and Labour Ordinance	...	...	...	...	Cap. 214
The Recruitment of Workers Ordinance	...	...	...	...	Cap. 218
The Safety of Dockers Ordinance (administered by the Harbour Master)	...	...	...	...	Cap. 219
The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance	...	...	...	...	Cap. 220
The Apprenticeship Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 13 of 1946
The Factories Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 42 of 1946
The Registration of Associations Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 45 of 1949
The Employees Superannuation Fund Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 28 of 1954
The Trade Union Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 36 of 1954
The Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 71 of 1961
The Employment and Training Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 14 of 1963
The Termination of Contracts of Service Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 33 of 1963
The Labour Clauses in Public Contracts Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 31 of 1964
The Trade Disputes Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 26 of 1965
The Security of Employment (Sugar Industry) Ordinance	...	...	...	...	No. 14 of 1966

The Ministry of Labour also has certain responsibilities under the Filiation Ordinance (Cap. 40), the Shops Ordinance (Cap. 409), the Free Emigration Ordinance (Cap. 150), and the Courts Ordinance (Cap. 168) and under sundry items of unrelated subsidiary legislation.

The following Ordinances relating to labour matters were passed during the year:

The Industrial Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (No. 3 of 1967)

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (No. 32 of 1967).

Government Notices relating to labour matters were published during the year as follows:

- No. 6 of 1967 The Wages Council (Printing Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1967.
- No. 11 of 1967 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1967.
- No. 16 of 1967 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1967.
- No. 20 of 1967 The Wages Council (Teachers of Private Secondary Schools) (Amendment) Order, 1967.
- No. 25 of 1967 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1967.
- No. 27 of 1967 The Wages Council (Printing Industry) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1967.
- No. 33 of 1967 The Wages Council (Teachers of Private Secondary Schools) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1967.
- No. 34 of 1967 The Wages Council (Road Passenger Transport Industry) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1967.
- No. 38 of 1967 The Wages Regulation (Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1967.
- No. 39 of 1967 The Wages Regulation (Non-Agricultural Workers employed in the Sugar Industry) (Amendment) Order, 1967.
- No. 95 of 1967 Delegation of Authority by the Governor to the Minister of Labour in relation to sections 10, 15(1), 16 and 26 of the Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1965.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following tables give a comparison under the main heads of revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the years ended 30th June, 1939, 1966 and 1967.

CURRENT REVENUE

Main Head	Year ended 30th June		
	1939 Rs	1966 Rs	1967 Rs
I. Direct Taxes	1,036,451	42,746,899	51,760,366
II. Indirect Taxes	11,411,317	105,976,662	111,650,125
III. Receipts from Public Utilities ...	1,390,767	13,714,643	14,064,656
IV. Receipts from Public Services ...	1,082,113	5,660,094	5,811,459
V. Livestock Feed Factory ...	—	—	—
VI. Rental of Government Property...	229,221	1,591,839	1,784,972
VII. Interest and Royalties	486,474	9,946,962	10,234,423
VIII. Reimbursement by Her Majesty's Government	—	1,054,356	973,355
IX. Reimbursement by Admiralty ...	—	121,780	125,710
X. Reimbursement by Central Electricity Board	—	1,361,892	2,880,672
TOTAL ...	15,636,343	182,175,127	199,293,738

CAPITAL REVENUE

L. Transfer from Recurrent Budget	—	12,000,000	—
LI. Capital Receipts, Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes	15,858	1,791,159	3,068,104
LII. Sale of Property	329	14,178	165,235
LIII. Loans	—	28,619,240	20,140,162
LIV. Miscellaneous	—	40,684,774	568,803
LV. Grants	—	1,929,234	1,058,809
LVI. Interest on Investments ...	—	522,283	1,980,530
Repayment of Loans and Advances	2,198,308	—	—
TOTAL ...	2,214,495	85,560,868	26,981,643

CURRENT EXPENDITURE

Main Vote	Year ended 30th June		
	1939 Rs	1966 Rs	1967 Rs
1—1. Governor	82,659	257,980	290,003
2. Judicial	402,390	1,397,720	1,437,080
3. Legislature	12,889	589,033	600,124
4. Audit	79,185	441,767	474,738
5. Public Service Commission ...	—	144,018	145,871
6. Chief Secretary's Office ...	88,893	1,565,443	1,369,430
7. Defence	935,903	1,546,957	1,466,816
8. Police	970,903	9,052,107	9,649,199
9. Printing Department... ..	107,772	945,690	880,855
10. Police Service Commission ...	—	35,575	34,123
11. Rodrigues	—	3,718,189	3,740,562
Carried forward ...	2,680,594	19,694,479	20,088,801

Main Vote	Year ended 30th June		
	1939	1966	1967
	Rs	Rs	Rs
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	2,680,594	19,694,479	20,088,801
2—1. Premier's Office ...	—	23,122	792,877
2. Ecclesiastical ...	211,914	877,310	836,920
3. Central Statistical Office ...	—	337,507	320,381
3—1. Ministry of Finance ...	—	19,641,178	28,491,492
<i>Accountant General</i> ...	197,112	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous</i> ...	1,107,217	—	—
2. Contributions ...	—	12,000,000	—
3. Customs and Excise ...	—	2,148,665	2,606,431
<i>Customs, Harbour Port and Marine</i> ...	613,206	—	—
4. Income Tax ...	—	603,327	642,850
5. Public Debt ...	2,292,014	16,060,239	18,270,156
6. Public Service Pensions ...	1,695,428	14,511,015	14,641,303
7. Registrar General ...	113,897	328,607	320,927
8. Overseas Service Aid Scheme ...	—	1,202,728	1,178,627
4—1 Attorney General's Office ...	99,564	346,607	354,879
5—1. Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources ...	—	160,284	165,026
2. Agriculture ...	542,286	5,578,287	5,302,750
3. Forests ...	203,331	1,672,455	1,674,771
6—1. Ministry of Works and Internal Communications ...	—	7,076,310	8,640,088
<i>Public Works and Surveys Establishment</i> ...	340,007	—	—
6—2. Public Works Annually Recurrent ...	1,039,379	8,529,064	8,827,079
3. Railways... ..	765,444	231,228	94,820
4. Road Transport Commissioner's Office ...	—	388,873	393,280
7—1. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and External Communications ...	—	375,203	975,405
2. Civil Aviation ...	—	805,636	835,701
3. Granary ...	79,421	541,722	552,964
4. Marine Services ...	—	1,709,550	1,892,323
5. Meteorology ...	41,543	633,364	657,088
8—1. Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs ...	—	26,882,867	28,207,188
2. Archives ...	—	109,769	115,624
<i>Education</i> ...	1,441,412	—	—
3. Mauritius Institute ...	17,115	138,981	129,756
9—1. Ministry of Health ...	—	20,923,520	21,788,017
<i>Health</i> ...	1,477,202	—	—
10—1. Ministry of Labour ...	—	1,054,031	1,274,266
<i>Labour</i> ...	770,307	—	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	15,728,393	164,585,928	170,071,790

Main Vote	Year ended 30th June		
	1939 Rs	1966 Rs	1967 Rs
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	15,728,393	164,585,928	170,071,790
11—1. Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development ...	—	746,285	770,223
2. Fire Services ...	—	1,269,434	1,210,208
3. Local Government ...	—	6,398,091	6,775,763
12—1. Ministry of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning ...	—	1,221,515	1,595,916
13—1. Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications ...	—	161,776	147,862
2. Central Information Office ...	—	393,799	357,051
3. Posts and Telegraphs ...	322,521	2,472,953	2,489,536
4. Telecommunications ...	178,248	2,821,481	2,664,993
14—1. Ministry of Social Security ...	—	32,182,716	33,192,391
2. Prisons and Industrial Schools	178,741	1,689,134	1,720,958
TOTAL ...	16,407,903	213,943,112	220,996,691

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

30. Loans ...	—	17,350,072	11,105,102
31. Other Capital Expenditure ...	—	34,684,528	43,331,208
32. Reserve ...	—	—	—
33. Redemption of Loans ...	—	1,875	74
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	—	52,036,475	54,436,384

PUBLIC DEBT

The Public Debt of the Colony on the 30th June, 1967 was Rs 301,217,840. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of Rs 81,004,116.18.

Local Loan issues accounted for Rs 127,809,300 of the Public Debt as detailed below:

	Rs
Agricultural Loan (No. 2) 1937 ...	1,600,000
Mauritius Development and Welfare	
Loan 1971-81 ...	3,072,000
Development (General Purposes) Loan 1964-74	14,448,000
Development (General Purposes) Loan 1971-76	5,000,000
Development (General Purposes) Loan 1973-83	15,000,000
Mauritius Tap Loan ...	88,189,300
Cyclone and Drought Insurance Board—Interest	
Free Loan ...	500,000
TOTAL ...	127,809,300

THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION AND THEIR YIELDS

Customs :—				<i>Rs</i>
Import Duties	...	...	...	55,470,340
Export Duties	...	...	...	13,390,217
Excise duty on Rum (Spirits, liquors and alcoholic beverages)	...	...	...	16,363,739
Tobacco Excise	...	...	...	11,293,114
Licence Duties	...	...	...	4,369,593
Income Tax, (Companies and Bodies Corporate)	...	...	...	13,810,039
Income Tax (Others)	...	...	...	27,270,082
Tax on Sweepstakes and Lotteries	...	...	...	2,427,734
TOTAL				144,394,858

Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at 30th June, 1967

LIABILITIES

ASSETS

Capital Fund :—

Balance at 1.7.66	Rs	c
Less : Excess of Payments over Receipts	51,850,948	82
	26,363,752	40

Balance at 30.6.67 :—

	Rs	c
Tax Reserve Certificates	1,464,950	00
Other Monies	24,022,246	42

25,487,196 42

25,487,196 42

25,487,196 42

Revenue Reserve Fund :—

JOINT CONSOLIDATED FUND	—	16,369,956	41
SUPPLEMENTARY SINKING FUND	—	875,319	19
CURRENCY FUND SHORT TERM ADVANCE	—	10,000,000	00

DEPOSITS :—

Currency Funds	1,035,932	70
Other Governments	1,538	95
Miscellaneous	4,098,604	30

5,136,075 95

SPECIAL FUNDS (excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund).	40,882,779	49
SPECIAL FUNDS (Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)	23,144,575	69

64,027,355 18

96,408,706 73

Joint Consolidated Fund	Rs	c	Rs
Investments	207,717	33	
Cash	20,567,793	07	
	4,711,686	02	
			25,487,196 42

Cash	Rs	c	
	693,822	47	
Bank	10,978,710	64	
	11,672,533	11	
Less : Cash held on account of Capital Fund (see above)	4,711,686	02	
			6,960,847 09
Investments	1,570,500	00	
Remittance between Chests	120,943	10	
			8,652,290 19
INVESTMENT : SUPPLEMENTARY SINKING FUND			
ADVANCES :—			
Controller of Supplies	15,024,572	57	
Miscellaneous	12,071,716	73	
			27,096,289 30
Surplus and Deficit Account	21,702,952	42	
Less : Appreciation on Investments	10,031	67	
			21,692,920 75
Less : Revenue Reserve Fund Balance at 1.7.66	20,809,389	54	
			883,531 21
SPECIAL FUNDS Investments (excluding Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund). (See Statement B)	36,335,580	62	
SPECIAL FUNDS Investments (Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund)	22,565,696	22	
			58,901,276 84
			96,408,706 73

NOTE—(a) Sums of £ 14,636. 12s. 0d. and £ 2,682. 3s. 11d. were short received from the United Kingdom as at 30th June, 1967, in respect of Grants and Loans under Heads 1 and 3 of the Mauritius 1960. Cyclone Reconstruction Programme. These sums when received will be credited to Capital Revenue.

(b) There is a sum of £ 282,200. 4s. 8d. short received from the Colonial Development and Welfare in respect of Grants made up as follows :—

(i) £ 3,729. 1s. 9d. under scheme D 6214 tapping of Underground Water at Hollyrood.

(ii) £ 251,111. 14s. 2d. under Scheme D 6333 — and A — Central Hospital North.

(iii) £ 27,359. 8s. 9d. under Scheme D 6507 — Primary Schools.

These sums when received will be credited to Capital Revenue.

(c) Government holds New Mauritius Hotels Limited Redeemable Preference Shares amounting to Rs 250,000 to assist in the development of the tourist industry in the Colony, in terms of a decision of the Governor in Council in 1956.

(d) The Government has guaranteed the following loans and overdrafts :—

LOANS

(i) A loan of Rs 1m which the city of Port Louis has contracted from the Anglo Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd., for the construction of the New City Hall.

(ii) A loan of Rs 2.5m which the Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill has contracted from the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the implementation of the Vuillemin Housing Scheme.

(iii) A loan of Rs. 250,000 which the Town Council of Quatre Bornes has contracted from the Anglo Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd. for the construction of the New Town Hall.

(iv) A loan of Rs 6,666.667 which the Mauritius Housing Corporation has contracted from the Commonwealth Development Corporation for on-lending to the private sector for the Construction of houses.

OVERDRAFTS

(v) An overdraft not exceeding Rs 3.6m which the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation has been authorised to contract from the Barclays Bank D.C.O. for use as working capital.

(vi) An overdraft not exceeding Rs 3m which the Agricultural Marketing Board has been authorised to contract from the Bank of Baroda Ltd. for use as working capital.

(vii) A loan of Rs. 250,000 which the Central Electricity Board has been authorised to contract from The Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O. and Mercantile Bank Ltd. for use as working capital.

(viii) An overdraft not exceeding Rs 250,000 which La Chartreuse Tea Marketing Co-operative Society has been authorised to contract from the Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd. and the Mercantile Bank Ltd. for use as working capital.

(ix) Demonetised Currency Notes of the 1934 issue to a total amount of Rs 422,440.75 are still in circulation.

(x) Under section 18 of the Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance (No. 34 of 1963) the principal monies of any bill issued under the authority of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank Ordinance (No. 68 of 1950) or raised, obtained, received or had under the latter ordinance and the interest thereon are charged upon and made payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Development Bank and the Colony.

THE TREASURY,
PORT LOUIS,
26th January, 1968.

L. SOOWAMBER,
Accountant.

P. GOORSAHYE,
Accountant General.

Examined :

OWEN CLARK,
Director of Audit.
31st January, 1968.

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION FIGURE FOR 1966 WAS CALCULATED BY THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE TO BE APPROXIMATELY RS 791,000,000

<i>Gross National Product Industrial Origin</i>	<i>Rs (millions)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>National Income and Depreciation</i>	<i>Rs (millions)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Gross National Expenditure Composition</i>	<i>Rs (millions)</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing ...	190	24.0	1. Compensation of em- ployees	474	59.9	1. Private consumption ex- penditure on goods and services ...	652	82.4
2. Mining and Quarrying ..	1	0.1	2. Income from farms, professions and other unincorporated enter- prises received by households ...	105	13.3	2. General Government consumption expendi- ture on goods and services ...	154	19.5
3. Manufacture ...	121	15.3	3. Income from property received by households and private non-profit institutions	113	14.3	3. Gross domestic fixed capital formation of private enterprises ...	86	10.9
4. Construction ...	52	6.6	4. Saving of corporations	74	9.3	4. Gross domestic fixed capital formation of Government and public enterprises ...	47	5.9
5. Electricity, water and sanitary services ...	22	2.8	5. Direct taxes on corpo- rations ...	14	1.8	5. Net exports of goods and services ...	-26	-3.3
6. Transportation, Storage and Communication ...	99	12.5	6. General Government income from property and entrepreneurship ...	26	3.3	6. Net factor income pay- ments from rest of the world ...	-2	-0.3
7. Wholesale and Retail Trade ...	84	10.6	7. Less Interest on public debt ...	-11	-1.4	7. GROSS NATIONAL EXPEN- DITURE AT MARKET PRICES ...	911	115.1
8. Banking, Insurance and Real Estate ...	16	2.0	8. Less Interest on con- sumers' debt ...	-4	-0.5	8. Less Indirect Taxes ...	-123	-15.5
9. Ownership of dwellings	63	8.0				9. Plus Subsidies ...	3	0.4
10. Public Administration	45	5.7						
11. Services	100	12.6						
GROSS DOMESTIC PRO- DUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	793	100.2						
Plus factor income from rest of the world ...	-2	-0.2						
GROSS NATIONAL PRO- DUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	791	100.0	NATIONAL INCOME AND DEPRECIATION ...	791	100.0	GROSS NATIONAL EXPEN- DITURE AT FACTOR COST	791	100.0

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT 1958-66

Year		Gross National Product at factor cost Rs million	Increase or decrease on 1958 per cent	De facto Population 31st Dec. in each year (thousand)	Gross National product per head Rs
1958	...	614	—	620	990
1959	...	653	+ 6.4	637	1,025
1960	...	576	- 6.2	655	879
1961	...	671	+ 9.3	673	997
1962	...	690	+12.4	692	997
1963	...	900	+46.6	713	1,262
1964	...	758	+23.5	734	1,033
1965	...	802	+30.6	751	1,068
1966	...	791	+28.8	769	1,029

EXCISE DUTIES

Excise duties are leviable on Colonial Spirits (rum), country liquor (Mauritius Fruit Wine), beer, tobacco, matches, vinegar, colonial spirits (except spirits denatured for power purposes), tinctures and drugs and perfumed spirits. The amount of duty collected on rum and country liquor during the year was nearly the same as that collected the previous year. There was a marked increase in the revenue yielded by the beer industry—the high duty on spirits and on imported wines accounts for this increase. The duty collected on local tobacco also showed an increase.

STAMP DUTIES

Stamp duties are of three kinds:

Schedule "A" to the Stamps Ordinance (Cap. 160, as subsequently amended), species the instruments or writings which are subject to a duty in proportion to the size of paper used. The tariff varies from 30 cents to Rs 1.80.

Schedule "B" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to a fixed stamp duty. The amounts vary from 10 cents to Rs 18.

Schedule "C" specifies the instruments or writings which are subject to an *ad valorem* duty. These include Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Policies of Insurance, Debentures. The duties are mainly on a sliding scale.

The stamp duties collected in respect of impressed paper during the financial year 1966-67 amounted to Rs 1,502,221.

NOTE: With effect from 21st November, 1967 all stamp duties are subject to a surcharge of 5 per cent.

INCOME TAX

Income Tax is imposed by the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

The following schedule shows the rates of tax payable by individuals for the year of assessment 1967-68:

	Chargeable Income		Rate of Tax
	Rs	%	
For every rupee of the first	5,000	...	15
For every rupee of the next	5,000	...	20
do. do.	5,000	...	30
do. do.	5,000	...	40
do. do.	5,000	...	50
do. do.	10,000	...	60
do. do.	10,000	...	70
For every rupee of the remainder of the chargeable income	...	...	80

The rates of tax applicable to Companies and Bodies Corporate are:

Banks and other companies whose business consists wholly or mainly of making loans for the purposes of trade, Insurance companies, bodies corporate and foreign companies	40 per cent of the <i>chargeable income</i>
Other companies	35 per cent of the <i>chargeable income</i> and 25 per cent of the contribution income

In addition to the above a surtax of 5 per cent is levied on incomes of all Companies and Bodies Corporate.

In ascertaining the chargeable income and the contribution income of companies, various deductions are allowed and in the case of individuals, the chargeable income is arrived at after deducting personal reliefs and allowances.

Collection in the year 1966-67 amounted to Rs 41,320,782 compared with Rs 34,134,766 in 1965-66.

SUCCESSION DUTY

Duty is payable at a rate dependent upon both the relationship to the deceased and the aggregate value of all property passing at death.

The duty collected during 1967 amounted to Rs 1,824,924 compared with Rs 2,189,355 in 1966.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The undermentioned table gives comparative figures of revenue and expenditure of the five urban local authorities for the last financial year:

<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Revenue Rs</i>	<i>Expenditure Rs</i>
Municipality of Port Louis (excluding Housing Scheme)	1966-67	6,688,984	6,880,536
Town Council of Beau Bassin—Rose Hill (excluding Housing Scheme) ...	1966-67	2,095,494	2,054,715
Town Council of Quatre Bornes (excluding Housing Scheme) ...	1966-67	1,439,062	1,403,000
Town Council of Curepipe (excluding Housing Scheme)	1966-67	2,306,159	2,550,266
Town Council of Vacoas—Phoenix ...	1966-67	1,165,724	1,178,075

DISTRICT AND VILLAGE COUNCILS

The three District Councils, established under Ordinance No. 76 of 1951 receive subsidies and grants from the Government which are partly allocated to the Village Councils, according to estimates approved by the District Councils. In addition to any taxation which may be imposed by the Village Councils, the District Councils have the right to levy taxes which do not apply to any particular village, such as advertisement and placard tax and entertainment tax. The total estimates of expenditure for the existing 98 Village Councils amounted to approximately Rs 1,087,342 and the total revenue including subsidies for scavenging, roads, drains, cemeteries, construction of Public Lavatories, Improvement of Public Beaches and Construction of Village Halls to Rs 1,194,589. Revenue from entertainment tax totalled Rs 105,375.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

CURRENCY

The local unit of currency is the Mauritius rupee which is subdivided into 100 cents. The rupee is equivalent to 1s. 6d. sterling. (This rate was maintained after the devaluation of sterling in 1967.)

New notes were issued by the Bank of Mauritius as from 4th September, 1967 and are of the following denominations: Rs 50, Rs 25, Rs 10 and Rs 5. No date has yet been fixed for the final redemption of notes of the former Currency Board which were in Rs 25, Rs 10 and Rs 5 denominations.

The coins in circulation are of the following denominations:
Cupro-nickel: one rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and ten cents.

Bronze: five cents, two cents and one cent.

The value of currency in circulation on 31st December for the last three years is given hereunder.

31.12.65				31.12.66				31.12.67			
Rs				Rs				Rs			
c				c				c			
Notes	...	...	...	93,444,500	00	92,609,500	00	94,117,170	00		
Coins	...	...	...	5,579,378	30	5,654,378	30	6,156,150	05		
TOTAL				99,023,878	30	98,263,878	30	100,273,820	05		

BANKING

The Bank of Mauritius which was established under the provisions of Ordinance No. 43 of 1966 to exercise the functions of a central bank commenced its activities on 14th August, 1967.

Commercial Banks

Five Commercial banks operate in Mauritius: the Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd., the Mercantile Bank Ltd., the Barclays Bank D.C.O., the Bank of Baroda Ltd. and the Habib Bank Ltd.

Savings bank facilities are provided by the Post Office Savings Bank, the Development Bank of Mauritius and the five commercial banks mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

The housing activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank ceased with the establishment of the Mauritius Housing Corporation on the 1st January, 1963, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 36 of 1962. On the 1st March, 1964, the Mauritius Development Bank was set up under the provisions of Ordinance No. 34 of 1963 and took over the remaining activities of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank on that date. The Mauritius Housing Corporation provides loans for the construction of houses, flats and housing estates, while the Development Bank of Mauritius provides loans to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd. and the Mauritius Commercial Bank Finance Corporation undertake medium term finance on a commercial basis and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. provides finance on a seasonal basis for the cultivation requirements of the co-operative credit movement.

The Mauritius Commercial Bank Limited is one of the oldest banking institutions South of the Sahara. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1838, its original capital of Rs 1,000,000 was brought by subsequent increases to Rs 6,000,000 in 1963 divided into 30,000 shares of Rs 200. It was registered as a limited liability company in August, 1955. The Head Office is in Port Louis but a branch was established in Curepipe as far back as 1920 and since 1952 nine other branches have been created. The Bank's London Agents are Lloyds Bank Limited and it has correspondents all over the world. The Bank's reserves as at 31st December, 1967 stood at Rs 7,914,373.

Barclays Bank D.C.O. was established in Mauritius in 1919 when it took over the Port Louis Office of the then National Bank of South Africa Limited. Since 1919 the Bank has expanded considerably in Mauritius and is now represented by 13 offices throughout the island.

The Mercantile Bank Ltd. is a member of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation group and took over the business of the Bank of Mauritius Limited on the 31st May, 1916.

The Bank of Baroda Limited opened a branch in Port Louis in October, 1962, and the Habib Bank opened a branch in September, 1964.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The Post Office Savings Bank is operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. At the 30th June, 1967, the Bank had 85,417 active accounts, and 3,086 dormant accounts with a balance due to depositors of Rs 28,659,009. Savings Bank business is transacted at 31 Post Offices. During 1967, transactions amounted in number and value to 48,966 deposits, totalling Rs 13,093,749 and 60,759 withdrawals totalling Rs 20,344,786. Accounts are regarded as dormant if no transaction takes place for a period of twenty years.

THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OF MAURITIUS

The Development Bank of Mauritius was established on 1st March, 1964 by the Development Bank of Mauritius Ordinance (No. 34 of 1963) to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of Mauritius. It incorporated the business of the Mauritius Agricultural Bank established since 1936.

The purposes of the Bank are defined in its Ordinance as being "to facilitate the industrial, agricultural and economic development of the Colony by promoting, encouraging and assisting in all or any of the following activities:

- (a) The financing, management and establishment of:
 - (i) new undertakings;
 - (ii) schemes for the expansion, better organisation, modernisation and more beneficial exploitation of any undertaking;
- (b) The conduct of research into the industrial, agricultural, mineral, maritime and commercial potentialities of the Colony,
- (c) The participation of private enterprise and capital, whether from abroad or from within the Colony, in the said activities "

In a policy directive from the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, the Bank was enjoined to have particular regard to the need in Mauritius for diversification of agriculture and the promotion of industrial development.

Capital Funds

The capital of the Bank is derived partly from public loan issues and partly from Mauritius Government Loans. Loan capital from public loan issued in Mauritius amounts to approximately

Rs 18,354,000 (£1,376,550) on long term and approximately Rs 3,265,000 (£244,875) on short term. Reserves stand at Rs 7,257,000 (£544,275). A sum of Rs 71.6 million (£5,370,000) has been earmarked in the Public Sector Development Programme (1966-70) for lending to the Bank.

Activities

The main activity of the Bank is to provide finance for agricultural and industrial development. This is normally done by means of long and medium term loans but the Bank will consider equity investments in suitable cases. The Bank is prepared to give technical and financial advice and to assist in the preparation and initial study of agricultural and industrial projects. Savings facilities are available in the form of savings and short term deposit accounts.

At the 31st December, 1967, the Bank had paid out Rs 66,544,172 in loans as follows:

				Rs
For agriculture	...	...	...	55,483,226
For industry	...	...	...	11,060,946
TOTAL	...			66,544,172

The following is a summary of the Bank's Balance Sheet as at the 30th June, 1967.

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
	Rs		Rs
Government Loans	... 14,532,084	Loans	... 34,993,007
Long term loans	... 18,353,806	Cash	... 1,526,587
Short-term loans	... 3,264,842	Investments	... 4,235,284
Internal Accounts and other expenses	... 1,609,674	Other Assets	... 3,361,522
Reserves and Profit and Loss Account	... 7,257,452		
	45,017,858		45,017,858

BANKING STATISTICS

NUMBER OF REPORTING BANKS: 5

*Figures as at 31st December, 1967**(All figures are in rupees 000)*

LIABILITIES				ASSETS			
			Rs				Rs
1. Notes in circulation	...	...	—	1. Cash	...	...	6,990
2. Deposits :—				2. Balance due from other banks in the Colony	...	...	2,167
(1) Demand	...	...	139,666	3. Balances due from banks abroad	...	...	52,278
(2) Time	...	...	30,534	4. Loans and advances :—			
(3) Savings	...	...	41,653	(1) Primary production (including processing of primary products)	...	...	73,877
3. Balances due to :—				(2) Other industries (including Commerce, Transport and Distribution)	...	...	73,430
(1) Other banks in the Colony	...	...	5,418	5. Investments :—			
(2) Banks abroad	...	...	16,265	(a) Local	...	...	6,681
4. Other Liabilities	...	...	79,782	(b) Other	...	...	1,958
				6. Other Assets :—			
				(1) Bills discounted	...	...	4,481
				(2) Bills receivable	...	...	10,732
				(3) Other	...	...	58,785
TOTAL LIABILITIES	...	...	313,318	TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	313,318

BANKS EXCHANGE RATES

The buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers were at the end of 1967 roughly as under:

	<i>Buying</i>		<i>Selling</i>	
BRITISH STERLING				
Under £ 5,000 ...	Rs 13.25 per £1	...	Rs 13.43 per £1	
£5,000 and over ...	Rs 13.26½ „	...	Rs 13.40 „	
CANADIAN DOLLARS ...	Rs 5.05 per \$1 ...	...	Rs 5.18 per \$1	
U.S. DOLLARS ...	Rs 5.50 per \$1 ...	...	Rs 5.60 per \$1	
SOUTH AFRICAN RANDS				
Under Rd 10,000 ...	Rs 7.70 per Rd 1	...	Rs 7.85 per Rd 1	
Rd 10,000 and over ...	Rs 7.71 „ ...	...	Rs 7.83 „	
AUSTRALIAN DOLLARS ...	Rs 6.14 per \$1 ...	...	Rs 6.30 per \$1	
FRENCH FRANCS ...	Rs 1.10 per F 1	...	Rs 1.15 per F 1	
C.F.A. FRANCS ...	Rs 2.20 per F 100	...	Rs 2.30 per F 100	
INDIAN RUPEES ...	Rs 73.15 per I. Rs 100 ...	...	Rs 74.65 per I. Rs 100	
PAKISTAN RUPEES ...	Rs 115.50 per P. Rs 100		Rs 117.50 per P. Rs 100	
EAST AFRICAN SHILLING				
under shs. 100,000 ...	Rs .76 per sh 1	...	Rs .7845 per sh 1	
shs 100,000 and over	Rs .76 per sh 1	...	Rs .783 per sh 1	

CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Mauritius Exchange Control Ordinance 1951, drafted on the model of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act 1947 to ensure a common pattern in exchange control matters in the Scheduled Territories, has been amended to control the transfer of funds from Mauritius to any other country, including the Scheduled Territories.

Chapter 5 : Commerce and Industry

The commerce of the Colony depends almost entirely on the sugar crop which in 1967 yielded 638,322 metric tons as compared with 561,762 metric tons in 1966 and 664,403 metric tons in 1965. High degree alcohol, a by-product of sugar, is produced mainly for local consumption and the quantity exported in 1967 was negligible. The exportation of molasses, another by-product of sugar was 96,913 metric tons against 127,522 metric tons in 1966 and 92,115 metric tons in 1965. Exports of tea reached 1,587 metric tons as compared with 1,295 metric tons in 1966 and 1,104 metric tons in 1965. A small part of the Colony's demand for foodstuffs is met by local production namely meat, sugar, salt, fruits and vegetables, fish (fresh and dried) and tea. Local industries produce beer, cigarettes, matches, aloe-fibre bags, margarine, soap cosmetics, rum, aerated minerals, country liquor, leather, footwear, doors and windows, wooden and steel furniture, spring mattresses, fibre glass manufactures, furniture polish, louver windows, paints, retread tyres, nails, car batteries and a few other items. The bulk of the needs of the Colony are met by imports from other countries.

Imports of rice, the staple food of the Colony, reached 66,795 metric tons as compared with 61,219 metric tons in 1966 and 67,162 metric tons in 1965. Wheaten flour was imported mainly from France and Australia, beef on the hoof from the Malagasy Republic and considerable quantities of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa and Australia.

The United Kingdom countries continued to be the principal source of supply for manufactured goods such as machinery, motor vehicles, hardware and electrical goods. Large supplies of general merchandise are imported from Honk Kong and Japan. Textiles are imported mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, the United Kingdom and India; manufactured fertilizers from Italy, the United Kingdom, Western Germany, France, Israel and the Republic of South Africa.

DIRECTION OF EXPORT TRADE

	1965	1966	1967
<i>Preferential Tariff Countries</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
United Kingdom*	245,490,786	275,727,883	267,257,659
Australia	270,137	231,313	311,787
Burma	—	2,074,850	270,225
Canada	27,963,624	30,912,781	9,498,180
Hong Kong	2,780,161	53,152	76,811
India	16,473	40,844	14,340
Kenya	139,930	134,406	114,884
Malaysia and Singapore	4,630,618	2,580,074	39,214
New Zealand	496,132	230,813	54,523
Republic of South Africa	11,789,566	1,309,378	3,362,452
Seychelles	36,944	34,846	65,131
Southern Rhodesia	36,116	1,952	69
Other Preferential Tariff Countries	930,501	640,938	440,579
TOTAL ...	294,580,988	313,973,230	281,505,884
<i>General Tariff Countries</i>			
France	188,035	1,166,086	645,801
German Federal Republic	100,416	103,418	136,487
Holland	615,381	255,370	2,801,359
Japan	1,338	12,225	9,841
Italy	298,503	27,443	442,120
Malagasy Republic	942,009	1,081,660	1,654,941
Portuguese East Africa	611,525	185,206	498,843
Reunion	1,554,352	2,943,506	1,319,812
United States of America	14,101,601	16,366,662	15,843,017
Other General Tariff Countries ..	362,387	1,475,708	24,272
TOTAL ...	18,775,547	23,617,284	23,376,493
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS ...	313,356,535	337,590,514	304,882,377

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE

	1965	1966	1967
<i>Preferential Tariff Countries</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
United Kingdom	98,402,836	79,077,106	77,777,027
Aden	22,986	—	—
Australia	24,240,820	23,889,713	27,985,043
Bahrein	1,601,688	—	—
Burma	23,312,465	23,087,851	26,957,129
Canada	939,677	824,201	1,113,961
Ceylon	267,242	392,814	355,713
Cyprus	32,203	812,577	510,836
Eire	887,209	652,686	918,498
<i>Carried over</i> ...	149,707,126	128,736,948	135,618,207

*Including value of Sugar Quota Certificates

DIRECTION OF IMPORT TRADE—*contd.*

				1965	1966	1967
<i>Preferential Tariff Countries</i>				<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
<i>Brought forward</i> ...				149,707,126	128,736,948	135,618,207
Hong Kong	...	...	...	9,635,094	8,816,775	10,427,920
India	...	...	...	11,177,065	9,870,007	9,390,339
Kenya	...	...	...	11,806,997	9,621,076	11,654,720
Malaysia and Singapore	...	...	...	5,099,476	6,848,089	7,456,507
New Zealand	...	...	...	1,212,422	659,181	712,629
Pakistan	...	...	...	2,990,872	4,426,458	4,269,984
Republic of South Africa	...	...	...	34,561,384	27,272,438	30,556,125
Southern Rhodesia	...	...	...	1,157,264	36,520	183
Seychelles	...	...	...	727,293	226,437	463,490
Trinidad	...	...	...	527,635	197,862	493,713
Tanzania	...	...	...	573,027	508,963	1,604,651
Other Preferential Tariff Countries	...	...	...	505,284	1,427,086	908,329
TOTAL ...				229,680,939	198,647,840	213,556,797
<i>General Tariff Countries</i>						
Australia	...	...	...	752,370	414,569	484,575
Belgium	...	...	...	4,479,170	3,173,388	3,733,357
China (Mainland)	...	...	...	3,858,275	5,280,552	7,024,746
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	1,145,942	637,385	687,966
Denmark	...	...	...	2,759,614	2,794,262	4,833,946
Ethiopia	...	...	...	1,122,360	1,158,875	1,023,528
France	...	...	...	20,910,987	20,214,856	20,274,889
German Federal Republic	...	...	...	15,207,177	19,733,168	25,852,299
Germany (Eastern)	...	...	...	210,959	253,631	438,406
Holland	...	...	...	5,626,111	5,613,604	7,465,501
Hungary	...	...	...	223,545	294,386	330,565
Iran	...	...	...	11,063,436	11,427,232	17,753,561
Israel	...	...	...	3,102,861	3,057,444	1,930,332
Italy (including Sicily)	...	...	...	7,302,522	11,054,574	7,317,324
Japan	...	...	...	13,898,842	14,158,528	16,797,684
Luxembourg	...	...	...	1,099,056	1,251,093	1,183,853
Malagasy Republic	...	...	...	4,089,363	5,331,016	7,142,176
Morocco	...	...	...	693,693	603,000	849,931
Norway	...	...	...	494,058	135,710	240,521
Poland	...	...	...	51,588	26,964	11,360
Portugal	...	...	...	484,126	364,459	654,422
Portuguese East Africa	...	...	...	688,505	115,627	229,721
Spain	...	...	...	283,986	181,415	304,407
Sudan	...	...	...	1,644	75,814	49,137
Sweden	...	...	...	3,696,220	1,616,397	1,235,665
Switzerland	...	...	...	2,915,253	2,320,398	2,633,615
Thailand	...	...	...	17,061,282	14,258,813	16,129,806
United States of America	...	...	...	12,668,473	7,520,448	7,347,712
U.S.S.R.	...	...	...	60,289	68,289	20,904
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	49,352	38,330	44,932
Other General Tariff Countries...	...	...	...	1,594,800	1,398,502	3,497,418
TOTAL ...				137,597,859	134,572,729	157,524,349
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS ...				367,278,798	333,220,569	371,081,146

NOTE: Baggage is not included in above imports.

TRADE FIGURES—I IMPORTS

	1965			1966			1967			Main Countries of Supply
	Quantity	C.I.F. Value Rs.	Total= Rs 367,278,798	Quantity	C.I.F. Value Rs.	Total= Rs 333,220,569	Quantity	C.I.F. Value Rs.	Total= Rs 371,081,146	
Principal Imports										
Rice	67,162 M. Tons	39,314,572		61,219 M. Tons	37,532,564		66,795 M. Tons	44,224,198		Burma, and Thailand
Wheaten flour	33,480 "	14,436,606		30,575 "	13,078,410		41,011 "	15,331,672		France, Australia and German Federal Republic
Other grain and grain products	12,683 "	7,088,367		11,792 "	8,232,937		10,545 "	6,903,640		United Kingdom, Republic of South Africa, Australia, India, Ethiopia, Burma, and Kenya
Cattle and meat	—	9,132,879		—	10,379,811		—	11,636,472		Australia, Kenya, Madagascar and Denmark.
Edible oils butter and Margarine	10,575 "	20,130,555		12,213 "	22,222,339		12,474 "	21,082,508		United Kingdom, Australia, Holland, France, Israel, German Federal Republic, Rep of S. Africa, Denmark, India and Singapore.
Beverages (alcoholic and non-alcoholic)	—	5,245,776		—	3,919,301		—	4,228,671		United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa, France, Spain, Italy, Eire, Singapore and Holland.
Coal	1,731 "	149,041		2,937 "	240,419		306 "	46,611		Republic of S. Africa.
Petroleum products	—	17,368,450		—	14,807,596		—	24,978,894		Iran, United Kingdom, Kenya, Rep. of South Africa, and U.S. America.
Wood and wood manufactures	—	4,333,347		—	4,130,506		—	5,266,675		Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and Japan and Burma.
Gunny bags	278 Units	189		1,387 Units	3,718		13,269 Units	15,392		Reunion and German Federal Republic
Cotton Fabrics	8,430,932 sq. ms.	10,822,115		7,732,531 sq. ms.	9,694,427		8,992,831 Sq. ms.,	11,393,216		United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Japan, India and Pakistan
Fabrics of silk and synthetic fibres	2,462,439 "	6,646,523		3,378,890 "	7,791,234		2,897,281 "	7,613,207		United Kingdom, India, Pakistan and Japan.
Woolen and worsted Fabrics	74,689 "	443,172		26,097 "	295,107		45,210 "	451,034		United Kingdom,
Vehicles:—	1,136 Units	7,351,981		644 Units	4,172,630		674 Units	4,378,386		United Kingdom, France, Japan, German Federal Republic and Italy.
(a) (i) Motor cars	—	8,229,000		—	6,947,996		—	6,366,628		United Kingdom and Japan.
(ii) Other (including parts)	—	82,733		—	96,312		—	20,570		United Kingdom and U.S. America.
(b) Railway and tramway locomotives and accessories	—	288,577		—	35,770		—	8,400		United Kingdom and U.S. America.
(c) Boats and ships, aircraft and accessories	95,421 M. Tons	8,944,139		79,689 M. Tons	7,452,288		87,918 M. Tons	8,073,598		United Kingdom, Kenya, Republic of South Africa, and Japan.
Cement	—	23,184,963		—	12,889,587		—	16,605,905		United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa, U.S. America, German Federal Republic and France.
Machinery other than electric	—	17,202,334		—	12,803,418		—	16,326,429		United Kingdom, U.S. America, Holland and Japan.
Electrical goods	—	18,948,883		15,833 M. Tons	15,803,574		17,886 "	18,844,232		United Kingdom, Belgium, German Federal Republic, France, Japan, Luxembourg, Rep. of South Africa, Hong Kong and Australia.
Iron and steel goods	—	—		—	—		68,736 "	19,758,555		United Kingdom, Rep. of S. Africa, German Federal Republic, Italy, France, Seychelles and Madagascar.
Manures and Fertilizers	69,776 "	19,655,943		57,585 "	17,773,045		—	6,310,005		United Kingdom, Canada, Sweden, Rep. of S. Africa, Singapore and Japan.
Paper and paper manufactures	—	6,673,710		—	5,745,646		—	—		

11.—Exports

Principal Exports	1965		1966		1967		Main Countries of Destination
	Quantity	F.O.B. Value Rs	Quantity	F.O.B. Value Rs	Quantity	F.O.B. Value Rs	
(a) Domestic Exports*	...	303,464,135	...	328,553,290	...	298,786,130	
(b) Re-Exports	...	9,892,400	...	9,037,224	...	6,096,247	
TOTAL	...	313,356,535	...	337,590,514	...	304,882,377	
Sugar	569,423 M.Tons	290,313,742*	579,941 M. Tons	306,413,514*	515,775 M. Tons	279,414,343*	United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America, Rep. of South Africa and Malaysia
Molasses	92,115 ..	5,030,629	127,522 "	11,529,239	96,913 ..	8,515,015	United Kingdom, New Zealand, France, Holland, United States of America and Portuguese East Africa
Rum	204 H/lit	18,169	238 H/lit	28,471	236 H/lit	36,433	Hong Kong
Aloe Fibre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	1,104 M.Tons	5,857,881	1,295 M. Tons	6,509,060	1,587 M. Tons	8,413,443	United Kingdom and Rep. of South Africa

*Including Value of Sugar Quota Certificates.

Chapter 6 : Production

LAND UTILIZATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

Mauritius covers an area of 460,800 acres of which about 223,700 acres are under intensive cultivation. Other than the crops from this area, the Island produces little else with which to meet the requirements of a population numbering 782,000 with a density of about 1,006 to the square mile. The cultivated area consists mainly of sugarcane (212,800 acres) and tea (8,250) acres. Economic forestry and other tree plantations are not included in the total figure for the area of intensive cultivation. Forests and forest plantations, woodlands, mountain, river and natural reserves and scrub total about 183,900 acres. Built up areas, roads, water bodies and open spaces cover 53,200.

The central elevated part of the island, above the 100" isohyet, is mostly covered with forest and scrub to protect and regulate the water resources. In this area, tea and sugarcane are the main crops cultivated. No laws specifically protecting this natural watershed exist save those giving protection to mountain and river reserves.

The main upland water catchment area is mostly Crown property and utilized for the production of forest produce, fuel and fodder, with a limited acreage under tea and other crops. Water resources are mainly dependent on the incidence of nearby cyclonic disturbances bringing rain, most of which falls in the hot season or in the heavy downpours accompanying cyclonic disturbances. Several reservoirs have been constructed in order to conserve this water for both domestic and irrigation purposes as well as for the production of electrical energy.

LAND OWNERSHIP

In the early days of French colonization, concessions of land were made to settlers all over the Island. Later, land ownership was governed by the French Civil Code or 'Code Napoléon' which is still in force. This provides for equal division of property among the heirs which often leads to excessive fragmentation of land. The demand for land is accentuated by the rapid growth of population, leading to inflation of land values. Grouping of estates into companies has checked fragmentation for the bulk of the cultivated land.

LAND TENURE

The Island was uninhabited until Dutch colonisation in the XVII century. When the Dutch left early in the XVIII century,

the country was again uninhabited until the arrival of the French. French settlers became the original freehold owners of all the land except Crown Land. At present, apart from Crown Lands, including Crown Forests and the 'Pas Géométriques' which total 82,700 acres, the land is owned in large or small lots by all sections of the community. Roughly 70 per cent is owned by companies and private estates, the remainder belongs to small planters mainly of Indo-Mauritian extraction. In addition to freehold tenure, land is also held leasehold and on share-cropping agreements.

Leasehold tenure is practised to a limited extent on privately owned lands and on Crown Lands. In the case of Crown Lands, leasing is generally by auction to the highest bidder, but it may also be by contract; leases vary up to 60 years with security of tenure to satisfactory tenants. Various types of share-cropping in the form of 'metayage' exist.

RENTING SYSTEM

Rentals are either cash, crop-sharing or 'Taungya'. Cash rentals are payable monthly, quarterly or annually; in crop-sharing, the proportion of the crop handed over as rental varies according to circumstances and the nature of the crop; under the 'Taungya' system, which is adopted particularly in tree plantations, the tenant is permitted to grow vegetables or annual crops between the young trees provided he keeps the trees clear of weeds and supplies any gaps in the tree plantation. This is a temporary system, as cultivation is discontinued as soon as the trees are developed.

LAND AND WATER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

These include provision for:

- (a) increased reservoir construction both for domestic and irrigation purposes, the latter leading to increased cultivation of land;
- (b) increased generation of electrical power.

LAND SETTLEMENT

There has been no extension of existing settlements which number six and cover a total area of some 1,300 acres. Almost all the holdings were occupied. There has been no change of policy in Land Settlement.

AGRICULTURE

At the 31st December, 1967, the permanent and pensionable staff of the Department numbered 585, distributed as follows:

<i>Division</i>	<i>In post</i>	<i>Vacancies</i>
Administrative Division	50	3
Agricultural Division	82	29
Tea Division	25	24
Plant Pathology Division	10	3
Agricultural Chemistry Division...	6	3
Entomological Division	6	3
Engineering Division	29	1
Arbitration and Control Board	36	2
Fisheries Division	54	8
Agricultural College Division	14	1
Veterinary Services Division	91	15
Rodrigues Division	81	9
TOTAL	484	101

The general policy of the Department of Agriculture is to promote the most efficient use of available lands suitable for cultivation and to foster the most efficient production of livestock and livestock products. The training of technical staff for the Department of Agriculture, the Mauritius Sugar Industry Research Institute, the Sugar Industry and the other agricultural interests of the Island is done, in the first instance, at the College of Agriculture which provides two three-year courses: one in general agriculture and the other in sugar technology. A programme of study leave for officers of the Department of Agriculture enables officers to be trained overseas to meet requirements for specialist and senior professional staff.

The agricultural extension service makes readily available to the farmer assistance and advice, and translates into general agricultural practice the information obtained from experimental stations. Experiment stations have been developed in each of the major climatic zones of the Island for the study of crops and livestock suited to these zones.

The sugar industry is the main source of wealth and employment and Government's policy is to encourage development of that industry to the limits imposed by oversea markets. The industry has its own research institute which undertakes investigations in both field and factory.

Sugar

Sugar is the staple crop of the island. The whole of the production, with the exception of 29,208 metric tons consumed locally, is exported, to the United Kingdom, Canada and the U.S.A.

Production in the preceding years was as follows:—

<i>Year</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>
1962	...	...	...	532,856
1963	...	...	...	685,523
1964	...	...	...	519,350
1965	...	...	...	664,400
1966	...	...	...	563,600

In 1967, the production of sugar reached 638,300 metric tons obtained from a harvested area of about 200,000 acres. The average yield of cane per acre over the whole island was 29.1 metric tons. Sugar produced per cent cane was 10.98 compared with 11.60 in 1966. Sugar produced per acre was 3.20 metric tons.

Although an important proportion of cane land is under peasant ownership, mostly Indo-Mauritian, the bulk of the sugar is produced on a plantation scale. The large plantations with factories produced about 62 per cent of the total crop. The smaller peasant owners, some 26,000 of whom cultivate altogether about 19 per cent of the land under cane, often work their land with the assistance of their families, employing extraneous labour only at peak periods such as planting and harvesting. Many of these small planters have grouped themselves into co-operative societies for the purpose of consigning their canes to factories.

Sugarcane was milled in 1967 in 23 factories, all of which are company-owned.

The whole of the sugar manufactured is marketed by the Mauritius Sugar Syndicate. Since the war, the price of commonwealth sugar has been fixed year by year under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. The negotiated price quota of sugar exportable under the terms of the Agreement, amounted to 380,000 long tons. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement will run up to the end of 1974.

Sugarcane is purchased by factories on the basis of 68 per cent of the yield of sugar and by-products going to the planters. In order to buy and sell sugarcane, millers and planters have to enter into cane contracts, which are subject to the control of the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration and Control Board which functions as a part of the organisation of the Department of Agriculture.

Exports of molasses amounted to 111,930 metric tons. Alcohol of different strengths were produced, equivalent to a production of 1,644,000 litres of pure alcohol compared with 1,463,000 litres in 1966. The greater part of this production was used locally as rum and denatured spirits; 22,100 litres of high strength spirits were exported.

INDUSTRIAL CROP

Three other crops are grown industrially, but on a small scale compared with sugarcane. These are tea, tobacco and aloe fibre.

Tea

Climatic conditions were not altogether favourable for tea during the season ending June 1967. The start of the growing season was marked by exceptional dryness during October and November. One tropical cyclone *Gilberte* which passed close to the island in mid-January, did some damage to the flush on the bushes. There was also some loss caused by labour difficulties and a strike. Production for the calendar year rose to 4,829,019 lbs an increase of 475,980 lbs (11 per cent) over 1966. 3,958,910 lbs of made tea or 82 per cent of the production was exported in 1967 as compared with 2,855,038 lbs in 1966. About 75 per cent of the exported tea was consigned to the United Kingdom and sold on the London auctions. The quantity of tea sold on the London auction was 19,465 chests as compared with 21,212 chests in 1966.

Nevertheless, the total leaf crop was almost 12 per cent above last year's, an increase which was, in a large measure, due to the extension of the area in bearing. The average price obtained per lb on the London Auctions was 3.22d higher than the 1966 level. This slight rise, however, proved to be due to a temporary upsurge on price consequent on a dockers' strike in the London docks. Exports of tea to South Africa increased during the year and by the end of the year had reached over a million lbs.

Of the 3,000 acres of land scheduled for planting to tea under the original Government sponsored scheme for the expansion of the tea industry about 2,506 acres had been cleared and planted by the end of the year.

Work on the second Government sponsored development scheme which aims at the planting of a further 2,500 acres under tea has continued. By the end of the year 4,799 acres had been contour surveyed, 3,593 acres cleared, 2,995 prepared for planting and 2,802 acres planted. The total number of small holdings distributed to date is 335, each of approximately 4 acres in extent.

However, during the year under review as it was observed that a 4-acre plot was too much for a small holder to maintain properly, it was decided to reduce the size of the small holdings to 2-acre plot as from next year.

The number of factories in operation was eight; the new factory at Dubreuil having been put into commission in November 1967.

Tobacco

Tobacco was grown on 757 acres (arpents) in 1967, a decrease of 447 acres (arpents) compared with 1966. Of this area, 413 acres (arpents) were under Virginian varieties and the remainder under Amarello air-cured. No Amarello flue-cured and Burley were required by the manufacturers of cigarettes. The total production for the year amounted to Kgs. 619,019 as follows:

		<i>Kilos</i>
Virginian flue-cured	...	267,314
Amarello air-cured	...	351,705
TOTAL	...	619,019

The figures for 1966 are given for comparative purposes:

		<i>Kilos</i>
Virginian flue-cured	...	414,663
Amarello air-cured	...	77,122
TOTAL	...	491,785

The increase in production compared with the acreage planted is due to the higher yield per acre obtained from Amarello air-cured, being almost double the yield per acre of Virginian flue-cured.

Imports

During the year, consumption of locally manufactured cigarettes increased by Kgs. 6,233.

Domestic Virginian blended with imported leaf was used in the manufacture of various brands of local cigarettes, which sell in competition with imported cigarettes.

Amarello and some of the lower grades of domestic Virginian leaf were utilised for the cheaper brands, selling below the price range of imported cigarettes.

Tobacco was almost entirely grown in small plots for the most part by peasant cultivators.

In 1967, producers received on the average Rs 7.09 per kilo of Virginian flue-cured and Rs 2.37 per kilo of Amarello air-cured.

Mauritius produces flue-cured Virginian of good colour and flavour but attempts to obtain an export market have failed owing to the relatively high cost of production compared with other producing centres, the small acreage under cultivation and the necessity of selling the 'run of the crop'.

The area annually grown is determined by the Tobacco Board according to the estimated requirements of the manufacturers. The Board comprises representatives of the various interests concerned. The Tobacco Warehouse operated by the Board receives, grades, processes, bales, stores and sells all the tobacco produced in the island.

Fibre

The total 1967 fibre production was purchased by the Government Sack Factory for the manufacture of sacks for the bagging of sugar and flour.

In 1967, 8 Fibre Factories were in operation producing 1,602.759 tons compared with 1,390.512 tons in 1965 and 1,552.154 tons in 1966.

The 1967 production was purchased by the Government Sack Factory at Rs 1,212 ton. The factory also imported 378.355 tons of jute cuttings at an average price of Rs 699 per ton.

Production

The following goods were produced by the Government Sack Factory in 1967:

Aloe Sacks (38" × 26½")	...	...	...	554 Units
Aloe-Jute Sacks (38" × 26½")	...	...	...	869,750 "
Aloe/Jute Sacks (43" × 23")	...	...	...	460,500 "
Other Sacks	...	...	...	10,500 "
Filter Press Cloth	...	...	...	19,828 Yards
Yarn	...	...	...	16,630 Kilos
Other Fabrics	...	...	...	4,841 Yards
Ropes	...	...	...	9,095 Kilos

FISHERIES

The control of the Mauritius Fisheries is exercised by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture. This consists of a Fisheries Officer and an inspectorate of 59 inspectors and guards who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws regulating fisheries, the collection and establishment of statistics and the study and implementation of all new measures which might be recommended for the better protection of the stock, for the improvement of the efficiency of the industry and the welfare of the fishing community.

To meet its objective of developing minor fishing industries and thus comply with the campaign of producing more food, the Department has in 1966 launched a project on salt water fish farming.

An experimental fish farm has been set up to identify problems related to growth rates, feeding and spawning habits of fish, mollusks including oysters and crustaceae. Extension work is also in progress.

Motor launches of 26' and 36' have been built for a programme of offshore development of fisheries methods off Mauritius and Rodrigues. The construction of an 85' combination fishing vessel for research into fishing potential and methods in distant waters has been started. The vessel is to be launched in early 1968 and will be completed by the latter half of that year.

Fishing is practised in the lagoon surrounding most of the Island, which covers an area of about 95 square miles and on the off-shore shelf, to the 100 fathom line, which is extensive in the north forming a bank of about 200 square miles with an average depth of 35 fathoms. About 2,750 fishermen with some 2,256 light fishing boats and a number of deep-sea pinnaces, together produce an annual catch of some 1,500 tons.

The catch is sold to middlemen at an agreed price. The middleman is expected to take advances during periods of enforced idleness occasioned by adverse weather. Loans were granted from Government funds, either for the construction of boats or repairs to those damaged during cyclones. The scheme of loans to fishermen, which was completed at the end of December 1963 started anew at the beginning of 1964 and 1,387 loans were granted amounting to a total expenditure of Rs 592,296.

FOOD CROPS

The commercial production of foodcrops and vegetables was approximately 52,900 tons from an harvested area of about 9,788 arpents. The production was higher than the year before mainly because of higher yields.

The Extension Service continued to advise farmers on improved crop husbandry. Home and field visits were paid to farmers. Agricultural problems were discussed and lectures on agricultural topics were delivered at evening meetings organized throughout the island. Demonstrations on the correct use of fertilisers on sugarcane and foodcrops, the timely application of insect-



The Prime Minister, Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam, at a Field Day in the North organised by the Young Farmers' Movement.

icides and fungicides for the control of pests and diseases, precaution to be taken when using pesticides and measures to be adopted for soil conservation were carried out on farmers' lands.

There was no subsidy on the purchase of certified seed potatoes as the scheme ended in 1966. However most of the plantings were made with certified seeds, planters having now recognised the value of these seeds. 1,138 tons of certified seeds were bought and it is estimated that 1,373 arpents of land were planted to potato. An all time record of 6.9 tons per arpent was obtained.

The Extension Service organised a series of weekly lectures on general aspects of agriculture at the College of Agriculture for the benefit of the public at large. There was a numerous attendance at the beginning which unfortunately dwindled at the end although a score of interested youngsters attended all along thereby upholding the value of these lectures.

A new activity which has started late in the year under a trial basis is the establishment of Rural Youth Clubs. That movement has been launched to meet the imperious need for better farmers to meet the challenge of diversification of the agricultural economy and of more intensified production from the land. The objective set up is the grouping of youths of rural areas, sons of our farmers, who are going to be our farmers of to-morrow in order to train them to become good farmers. The results obtained have been very encouraging and the movement is now fast gathering momentum. Lectures, practical demonstrations, film shows and conducted tours have been programmed for the benefit of the youngsters and are being implemented.

LIVESTOCK

The Department continued the control of the slaughter of milch cattle in the Colony as provided by G.N. 40 of 1964.

677 cows of the milch breed considered unfit for further breeding were slaughtered as compared with 1,184 in 1966. 2,023 bulls of all ages and of the same breed were slaughtered as compared with 3,596 in 1966. In addition 116 animals of the milch breed of all ages and of both sexes were slaughtered on humane grounds as compared with 99 animals in 1966.

12,679 artificial inseminations were carried out and a conception rate of 56.5 per cent obtained on first insemination. In addition 7,258 cases requiring Veterinary Aid inclusive of assessments for pregnancy and enucleation of ovarian cysts. This represents an increase of 823 and a decrease of 1,233 respectively over 1966. Selected bulls of the Boran and Brahman X Ongole breed were provided to Estates to improve the local Zebu herds.

FORESTRY

1. *Classification of forest land.* Forest areas in Mauritius may be classified as follows:

I. *Crown forest estate*

	Area (arperents)	Total area (arperents)
<i>all areas are estimated</i>		
(a) Potentially productive :		
(i) Plantations (including some areas damaged by cyclones and not yet replanted or rehabilitated)	14,500	
(ii) Suitable for plantations, but not yet planted ...	15,500	
		30,000
(b) Potentially unproductive		21,000
(c) Areas allocated to non-forestry uses		15,000
TOTAL ...		66,000

II. *Pas Géométriques (narrow coastal strip: leased Crown Land)*

(a) Potentially productive (mostly Filao plantations) ...	4,000	
(b) Unproductive (rocky)	1,000	
		5,000

III. *Privately-owned forest lands*

(a) Reserves protected by law :		
(i) Mountain reserves	9,000	
(ii) River reserves	4,500	
		13,500
(b) Forest lands, including scrub and grazing lands— Figures not available but estimated at		90,500
TOTAL ...		104,000
GRAND TOTAL ...		175,000

2. *Forest Policy.* The approved Forest Policy for Mauritius, under which the Crown Forest estate is managed, aims at:

- (i) effecting the preservation of a tree cover for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of Mauritius, on such areas of land as are required for the maintenance and improvement of the climatic and physical condition of the country, the safeguarding of water supplies and soil fertility, and the prevention of damage to rivers and agricultural land by flooding and erosion;
- (ii) effecting the permanent reservation as forests of such areas of land as are required for the supply in perpetuity at reasonable rates of all forms of forest produce required by the people for agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes;

Note—The arpent is an old French measure and is equal to 1.044 acre.

- (iii) managing the Forest Estate with the object of obtaining the highest revenue compatible with sustained yield, in so far as this is consistent with (i) and (ii) above;
- (iv) effecting the fullest possible utilisation of the products of the forest subject to the requirements of forest management and encouraging the most economic utilisation of both imported and local timber;
- (v) educating and training Mauritian personnel to the standard required to fill posts of all grades within the Forest Department; fostering, by education and propaganda, a real understanding among the people of Mauritius of the value of forests to them and to their descendants and encouraging and assisting, in every way, the owners of private forests, woodlands and plantations, to manage such crops in a sound manner;
- (vi) co-operating with other land interests in the achievement of optimum land allocation and usage, and in all projects for soil and water conservation and the prevention of erosion, and accepting the principle that security of tenure and long-term planning are essential for the successful management of the Forest Estate.

3. *Crown Forest Estate.* The Crown Forest Estate is protected and managed by the Forest Department, in accordance with the declared forest policy, and the Department is responsible also for the protection, under the provisions of the Forest, Mountain and River Reserves Ordinance, of the privately-owned Mountain and River Reserves.

4. *Organisation of the Forest Department.* The Forest Department is directly responsible for the management of the Crown Forest estate, within which all silvicultural operations are conducted by the Department.

At the end of the year the permanent establishment of the Department in Mauritius consisted of 471 posts, made up as follows:

professional and senior officers	...	...	...	7 (including 1 vacancy)
technical officers	...	...	...	118 (including 12 vacancies)
clerical and non-forestry officers and employees	...	...	...	30 (including 1 vacancy)
artisans, gangmen and nurserymen	...	...	...	36 (including 2 vacancies)
labourers	..	...	...	280
TOTAL				471

In addition five technical officers were posted to Rodrigues.

The smallest administrative unit of management is the forest section under the control of a forester assisted by one or several forest guards. Thirty-two sections are grouped territorially into four forest ranges, each administered by a forest ranger assisted by two deputy forest rangers. Two ranges constitute a division which is administered by a divisional forest assistant. Rodrigues constitutes a separate range, with three small sections each under a forest guard. There are also two forest rangers stationed at headquarters, one in charge of the Curepipe timber-store, the sale of firewood and roadside trees, and the other in charge of river and mountain reserves and forest records. There is also an establishment, correspondence and records branch, a finance branch and a survey branch, all situated at headquarters. Two Assistant Conservators are attached to the northern and southern divisions respectively, and are generally responsible for silviculture, management, research and utilisation in their respective half of the island. A third Assistant Conservator of Forests was transferred to the Tea Division of the Department of Agriculture in December. The Deputy Conservator acted as Conservator throughout most of the year and was responsible for the general administration of the Department. The post of Conservator was vacant from April onwards.

For routine forestry work the Department was employing at the end of 1967 a regular labour force of 572 labourers, inclusive of the 280 labourers listed under the permanent establishment. In addition, some 1,600 relief labourers were employed on a temporary basis more or less continuously throughout the year, with a peak of 2,225 in October. Operations during the year included the planting of just over 1,600 arpents of new areas, mostly to Pine, and the replanting and rehabilitation of over 300 arpents of cyclone-damaged plantations.

No severe cyclone was experienced during the year.

Expenditure under the recurrent Forestry vote amounted to Rs 1,568,000, under the capital vote to Rs 1,492,000 and under the relief vote Rs 1,192,000, giving a total expenditure of Rs 4,252,000. Revenue derived from the sale of forest produce totalled Rs 253,000, while rentals in respect of shooting and fishing leases came to Rs 81,000.

5. Private forests. No information is available concerning these forests, except for mountain and river reserves which are protected by law. Inside the reserves no felling may be carried out without the approval of Government. The Forest Department is responsible for the patrolling of these reserves.

6. *Marketing of forest produce.* Timber from Crown land was sold standing to the concessionnaire and, if refused or rejected by him, to other purchasers. The Department continued to sell firewood by the "corde", at roadside, mostly to purchasers cutting at their cost. The practice of selling areas by tender or auction is on its way out: only very few such areas were sold by tender during the year.

Produce from privately-owned forests is generally sold standing to dealers in timber, firewood and charcoal, though some owners carry out their own exploitation operations.

7. *Production of timber and fuelwood.*

A. *From Crown Land*

The following quantities of timber and fuelwood were sold during the year:

(i) <i>Timber</i>					<i>Cubic feet roundwood</i>
(a) Hardwoods	...	...	...	...	52,000
(b) Softwoods	...	...	...	...	39,000
ii) <i>Poles</i>					
(a) Hardwoods	...	...	...	...	63,000
(b) Softwoods	...	...	...	...	2,000
(iii) <i>Fuelwood</i>					
Firewood—20,800 cordes, equivalent to					1,040,000
Charcoal—5,000 cordes, equivalent to					250,000
TOTAL					1,446,000

In addition, a considerable volume of wastewood was removed as firewood, free of charge, by forest workers and members of the public from Crown lands all over the island. This volume is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate, but it is likely to exceed the volume of firewood actually sold by the Forest Department. It is not possible at this stage to make a guess about it, as this may well be out by a very wide margin.

B. *From Private Lands*

Figures are available, and a guess is likely to be far too inaccurate.

8. *Timber processing.* The concessionnaire, Messrs. Grewals (Mauritius) Ltd., runs a modern sawmill and timber preservation plant at Pailles, employing 43 workers on cutting, extraction, saw-milling, etc. There were, in addition, 51 small private sawmills scattered all over the island, nearly all of which consist of a small circular-saw only; they employ a total of 169 workers.

There is also a small match factory at Roche Bois which employs a total of 104 adults, as well as a variable number (24-40) of juveniles. This plant has been in operation for over 25 years and uses local softwoods and imported materials.

9. *Timber imports.* Timber imports during the year amounted to 10,840 cubic metres of sawn timber (equivalent to an estimated 765,000 cubic feet of roundwood), mainly from Malaysia and Singapore, at a total C.I.F. value of Rs 3,147,818. The volume of sawn timber imported increased by about 20 per cent over that of last year.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Apart from the sugar, tea, tobacco and fibre industries, various small industries have been long established in the Island. These include:

Aerated beverages	matches
basket and wicker work	printing
bricks	rattan furniture
cigarettes	rum
engineering	salt
footwear	tanning
lime	wine

In addition, a number of new industries have been set up as a result of the Government's declared policy of encouragement to secondary industries. These are listed hereunder:

Accumulators, manufacture and renovation	metal doors and windows
aluminium household utensils	other, metal works
beer, ale and stout	micro jewels (processing of synthetic stones)
bitumen cold emulsion	milk pasteurized
bolts and nuts	mirrors and ornamental glass
broilers and frozen chicken	nails
bus coach building	ornamental iron work
butter, cheese, etc.	paints
candles	paper stationery
carbon dioxide	plastic and rubber footwear
cement (bulk) handling and bagging	(mechanized)
clothing	polish (boot and floor)
concrete pipes	retreading of tyres (new process)
cosmetics	sawmilling and wood treatment
exercise books and writing pads	shipping
fertilizers (compost)	shirts
fibre glass moulded products	soap
fishing, deep sea	spaghetti, vermicelli etc.
furniture, metal	springs, metal (for beds and divans)
gin	tin cans
hotels	toilet paper
ice cream and lollies	toothpaste
jams, pickles and preserves	underground water pumping
louvre windows (Naco Sunsash)	wire fencing and wire products
mattresses spring	wood working (with modern machinery)
margarine	

Among the measures taken to stimulate the steady growth and development of secondary industries is the recent amendment of the Customs Tariff Ordinance which provides for import duty concessions or complete exemptions in respect of machinery, plant and raw materials imported for the manufacture or preparation of most of the commodities which are produced in the Colony. It also provides, under certain conditions, for the grant of drawbacks or remissions of the whole or part of the import duty paid in respect of materials used in the local manufacture of goods, when such goods are exported from the Colony in the ordinary course of trade. Furthermore, suitable alterations to the tariff have been made with a view to stimulating the local production of manufactured goods. The Income Tax Ordinance provides additional incentives: the initial and annual allowances with respect to industrial buildings, plant and machinery have been increased, the benefit of allowances for wear and tear has been extended to machinery let or hired, an allowance in respect of capital expenditure incurred on scientific research related to any trade has been introduced and, more significantly, tax relief over a number of years is being allowed to approved companies investing in new industries or existing industries not operating on a scale suitable to the economic requirements of the Island.

Proposals for setting up other industrial enterprises have been received from industrialists and are under consideration.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in Mauritius and Rodrigues is guided by a Department of Government in conjunction with a secondary society—the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. The movement derives financial support from another secondary society, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, whilst the interests of agricultural and distributive societies are attended to by the Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited and the Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, respectively.

The movement is composed of 4 Secondary Societies, 314 Primary Societies comprising 32,275 members and divided into 176 Co-operative Credit Societies of unlimited liability of which 6 are confined to lessees of Crown Lands in land settlement schemes, and 138 Co-operative Societies of limited liability comprising 56 Consumers' Stores Societies, 31 Societies providing saving facilities (19 schools, 2 for salary earners including one credit union, 12 for other persons) 12 Transport Societies, 10 Tea

Marketing Societies, 10 Agricultural Marketing Societies, 12 Fishermen's Societies of which two furnished credit, 8 Housing Societies, one Printing Society, one Better Living Society, one Farming Society and one Industrial Society grouping shoemakers.

The Department of Co-operation is responsible for the registration of new societies, including the advice, guidance and economic investigation involved in the organisation; for the audit and supervision of existing societies and for the education of officers and members in co-operative activities, in both of which it receives material assistance from the staff of the Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.; for arbitration in disputes, and, when necessary, for the cancellation of registration and liquidation of societies. During the year the raising of standards of management, secretarial work and book-keeping and the control of credit within the consumer section of the movement, continued to engage the main attention of the department.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited, at the end of the year had a membership of 211 societies. Its objects are to promote co-operation, to bring together co-operative institutions for common endeavour, to assist with supervision and audit, to promote education in co-operative activities and to represent the Movement. During the year the Union provided stationery to societies upon payment, and arranged for legal advice and assistance to societies. At the end of the year the staff consisted of a Secretary, thirteen supervisors and one clerical officer. The total revenue of the Union, for the financial year ending on 28th February, 1967 amounted to Rs 133,889 of which 13 per cent derived from donations from the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., and 23 per cent was derived from a grant-in-aid from Government (Rs 30,000), 57 per cent of the balance being the society's revenue from audit and supervision and from the legal aid fees. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is ex-officio the President of the Union and of its central and executive committees. The Deputy Registrar and two Co-operative Officers are ex-officio members of the Union.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation Limited, with a membership of 150 societies, acts on behalf of its societies in agricultural matters and for this purpose retains the services of a barrister and of a firm of Chartered Accountants. The Federation was represented on a number of Government boards and committees. Its staff consists of a secretary, an assistant secretary, and a messenger.

The Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank Limited, at the end of the financial year, had a membership of 211 societies, share capital of Rs 1,048,550, reserves of Rs 1,705,412 and deposits of Rs 8,127,938. Crop loans issued amounted to Rs 6,668,548. The Bank continued to issue medium term loans. For the year the Board of Directors issued 74 applicants with such loans to the value of Rs 222,100 mostly for the purpose of repaying mortgage, complete purchase price of lands and improvement in cultivation. Loans to member societies grouping mainly cane-growers, are secured on the societies' sugar, all of which is sold through the Bank's Secretary-Manager, who is also the Bank's broker. The rate of interest charged on loans by the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank to the member societies varied between 7.5 and 8 per cent during the year.

The Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, with 56 member societies, had a turnover of Rs 5,429,905 for the financial year ended 28th February, 1967. The Society's share capital was Rs 140,630 and the reserve amounted to Rs 95,270. In addition to the 56 member societies, the Wholesale Co-operative catered for 34 retail branches in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues.

Credit Societies of Unlimited Liability

At the end of the year there were 176 credit societies of unlimited liability, of which 19 were in Rodrigues, with a membership of 12,500. The majority of the members of the Mauritius Societies are cane-growers while those of the Rodrigues societies are mainly engaged in subsistence farming. On 28th February, 1967 loans by Mauritius Societies to members totalled Rs 6,221,109 and were secured by lien on the crops and by sureties. Payments to members for cane marketed through the agency of their societies amounted to Rs 15,149,576 including cyclone insurance payments. The deposits of members amounted to Rs 957,131. Share capital of all societies amounted to Rs 554,479.

Credit Societies of Limited Liability

Of the twelve Fishermen's Co-operative Societies of limited liability in existence at the end of the year, two (one in Mauritius and one in Rodrigues) provided credit for members. Eleven societies jointly owned fishing boats and gear, and marketed catches.

Thrift and Savings Societies

There were twelve societies at the end of the year, including two Credit Unions. One grouping salary earners and the other manual workers. A similar type of society was also run by the

Police Department. Amongst rural societies members attended to find that savings could be effected as easily and more profitably with credit societies. At the close of the financial year ended 28th February, 1967, the total savings in these societies amounted to Rs 667,437.

School Savings Banks

By the end of the year the number of school savings banks was nineteen. The transitory membership inevitable in schools does not make for stability and every school society finally depends upon the hard pressed and non-resident school staff. In addition, few schools have gardens or workshops which would enable pupils to save money earned by themselves by means more constructive than obtaining it from their parents; in rural areas pocket money for children is the exception rather than the rule. In Rodrigues, however, steady progress was maintained and three more school savings bank were registered. In the six school savings banks there, savings at the close of the financial year on 28th February, 1967, stood at Rs 13,890 whereas in Mauritius the savings were Rs 23,367.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union continued to supply books free of charge from its education fund, and as a special concession to help the school savings banks to build up funds for communal activities, the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank paid interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on their deposits.

Co-operative Retail Stores

During the year the registration of three societies was cancelled whilst four stores were registered. On 28th February, 1967, there were 56 co-operative retail stores on the register. 54 in Mauritius and 2 in Rodrigues with a membership of 11,800 and a turnover of Rs 6,192,929. Cancellation of registration of the societies referred to above had become expedient due to complete dilapidation of capital in irrecoverable credit sales and failure of committees to follow advice and take necessary steps to improve management of their societies.

Marketing Societies

The marketing of green tea leaf is subject to the Tea Industry Control Ordinance, 1959, and regulations made thereunder: green leaf is sold to factories under annual contract. Of the ten Tea Marketing Societies four effected the sale of members' tea leaf at the value of Rs 649,763. The weight of leaf sold was 2,017,524 lbs.

An order made under Section 13 of the Mauritius Agricultural Marketing Ordinance 1963 has declared potatoes and onions controlled products. In addition to the two Agricultural Marketing Societies on the list, eight other such societies were registered during the year, making a total of ten as at 28th February, 1967. Of these only three societies dealing in onions carried out any business. The total membership was 430 and the value of onions sold to the Board through the Societies was Rs 27,632.

The twelve fishermen's societies marketed 76,724 lbs of fish valued at Rs 83,672.

Housing Societies

Three housing societies had a total membership of 659 share capital of Rs 49,470 and deposits of Rs 54,724. They were financed by Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank. As at 28th February, 1967 the balances due to Government and the Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank were Rs 235,256 and Rs 1,422,463 respectively.

Printing Society

The Co-operative Printing Society had 772 members, a share capital of Rs 29,850 and a printing press in Port Louis. It carried out Rs 73,019 worth of printing business during its financial year ended 28th February, 1967.

Transport Societies

The number of Transport Societies was 12 by the 28th February, 1967. Statistics for the financial year show a membership of 746, paid up share capital of Rs 222,148 and 37,197 metric tons of canes transported. Capital expenditure incurred by members of these societies is reimbursed from the Sugar Planters Rehabilitation Fund. Licence fees on vehicles continued to be paid at the same rate as for public transporters.

Better Living Society

One Co-operative Better-Living Society operated in Long Mountain. It maintained a kindergarten school for about 20 children under five years of age. The kindergarten received a subsidy from a Co-operative Credit Society.

Educational Activities

Educational activities comprised staff conferences at the head office of the Department of Co-operation, courses of instruction to employees before taking employment in co-operative stores and film shows in rural areas. A Co-operative Officer, Grade I followed the overseas course at the Co-operative College, Loughborough.

AUDIT

The audit of all societies' accounts for the period ending 28th February, 1967, was completed. Except in the case of three secondary and four primary societies which employed professional or approval auditors, audit was carried out by the staff of the department of Co-operation assisted by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited. In addition to the annual statutory audit, interim audits were done throughout the year.

ARBITRATIONS

170 disputes were referred to the Registrar during the year. The majority were referred to arbitration; appeals to the Registrar numbered four. Most of the disputes arose from failure to pay for goods purchased on credit, others concerned stock and cash shortages in stores, and a minority a failure to repay loans. Where necessary the awards were referred for execution to the attorney retained by the Mauritius Co-operative Union Limited.

TABLE

The following table gives an indication of developments over three years:

		1965	1966	1967
Total Societies		300	302	318
Total Members		29,783	31,376	32,275
Total Turnover		49,039,842	49,885,007	50,433,285
Share Capital		2,262,117	2,296,053	2,396,786
Reserve Funds		3,997,270	4,481,310	4,819,304
Other Reserves		643,878	680,507	744,805
Government loans to Societies		287,082	262,071	239,808
Total Assets		21,758,408	23,980,469	24,800,492

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Organization

The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs is statutorily responsible for the progress and development of the educational system of the Colony. The Chief Adviser of the Minister is the Permanent Secretary who is responsible for the proper administration of the Ministry.

The Education Ordinance (No. 89 of 1957) provides for the appointment by the Minister of an Advisory Board to advise him on all questions concerning education in the Colony. The Minister may also appoint sub-committees on the recommendation of the Board.

The staff of the Ministry of Education now comprises about 5,225 officers.

Educational Facilities

In primary education the English pattern is followed, generally speaking, subject to adjustments to suit local conditions. The course lasts six years; pupils enter at the age of 5 but are allowed to stay up to the age of 12 to compete for the junior scholarships which entitle the winners to free tuition in secondary schools.

On the 31st October, 1967, there were 230 Government and Aided Primary Schools providing free education to 136,320 pupils. The 55 aided schools are managed by 2 Education Authorities: Roman Catholic (53 schools), Hindu (2 schools). There were in addition 70 other primary and secondary schools registered with the Ministry with a roll of 4,175 primary school children. This number, which includes 2,774 children in the primary sections of the secondary schools brought the total number of children receiving primary education in 1967 to 140,495. Of that total 73,182 were boys and 67,313 girls.

Teachers in aided primary schools are paid by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs and are appointed, transferred or promoted on the recommendation of the Authority concerned. The promotion of teachers in the Government primary schools is, like that of other civil servants, subject to the Governor's approval, which is usually given on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

According to the Education Ordinance, a total of 200 Government scholarships are obtainable on a competitive basis, 120 for boys and 80 for girls. These scholarships which provide free

secondary education, free travelling and a grant of Rs 300 a year, are tenable at Government and approved secondary schools. A number of similar scholarships are awarded to candidates from Rodrigues.

Secondary education is almost **exclusively** of the grammar school type, leading to university courses. Government schools can meet only part of the demand and since 1951 a number of private schools which can offer satisfactory guarantees of proper schooling up to School Certificate or Higher School Certificate level has been subsidized. There were on the 31st October, 2,505 pupils in the four Government Secondary Schools, 6,218 in the subsidized schools known as "approved secondary school" and about 29,785 in the unaided secondary schools. This total of 38,508 secondary school pupils was made up of 24,206 boys and 14,302 girls. The 143 secondary schools comprise 4 Government, 18 grant-aided and 126 other schools.

A scheme for the loan of text-books to pupils has been set up in private secondary schools which have no such organisation of their own. This scheme is financed equally by Central Government and the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. The pupils of approximately 120 Private Secondary Schools have benefitted from the Book Loan Scheme which has cost Government Rs 1,200,000.

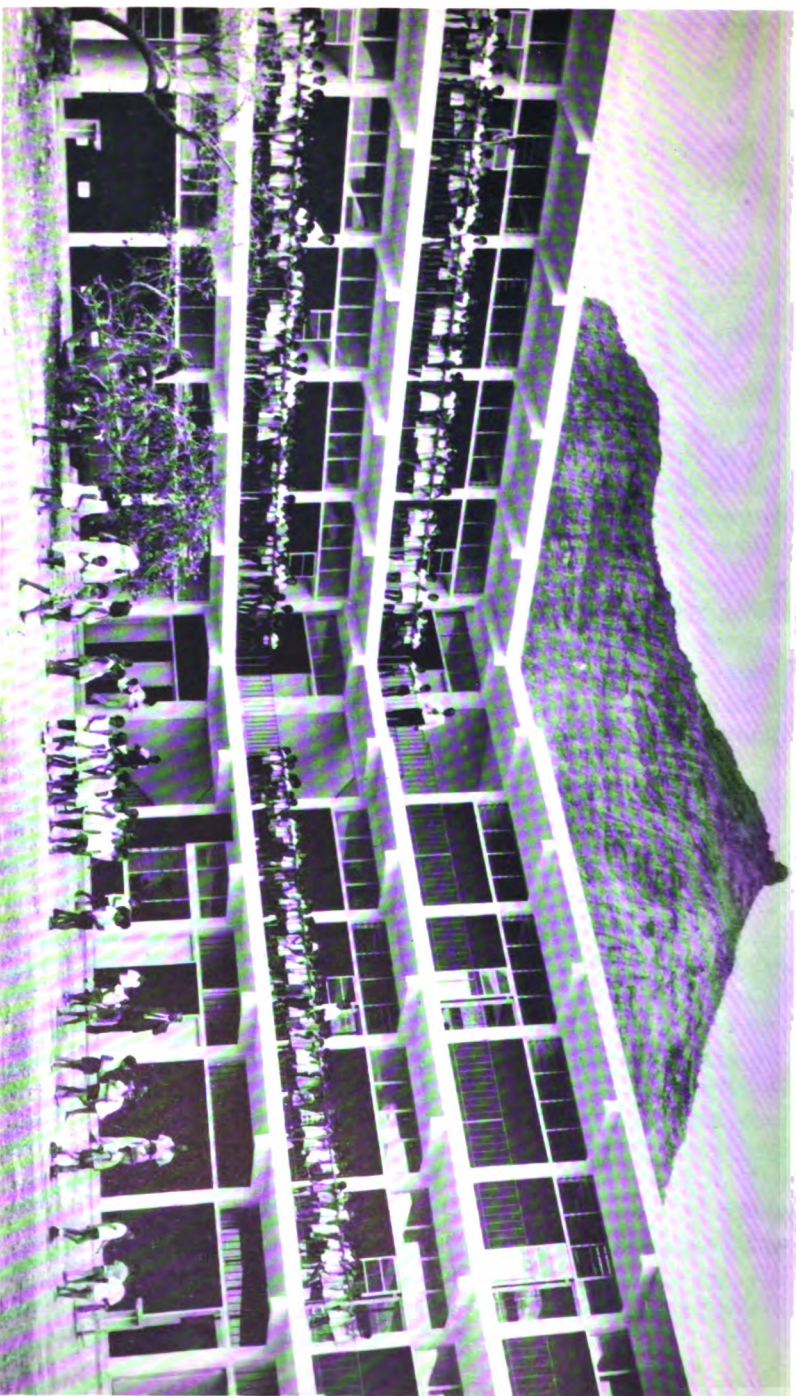
Government is giving further assistance to private secondary schools by employing 71 graduates who have been deployed in these schools as follows:

- (i) 46 graduates in "Fully Registered" schools i.e. schools satisfying the minimum requirements for registration.
- (ii) 25 graduates in "B" schools, i.e. schools approved by the Cambridge Syndicate for preparing pupils up to the School Certificate or G.C.E. level.

The salaries of the graduates employed in "Fully Registered" schools are totally paid by Government whilst half the salaries of those employed in "B" schools are paid by Government and half by the Managers of these schools. The classes taught by these teachers are supervised by the senior officers of the Ministry. The cost of this scheme amounts to Rs 600,000.

Six scholarships are awarded annually by the Government of Mauritius to Form VI students (4 boys and 2 girls) who top the lists of candidates at the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination. These scholarships, of an annual value of £560—

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A New Primary School in Port Louis : Primary education is virtually universal in Mauritius and despite a rapidly growing population and cyclone damage places are found for all children.

£600, entitle the holders to a four to six-year university course in the United Kingdom or other approved countries and to a free return passage.

Ten scholarships were awarded during the year to Mauritian students under the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan, eight under the Government of India Cultural Scholarship Scheme, two under the German Academic Exchange Service, one under the Pakistan Cultural Scholarship Scheme, three were received from Canada on private application, one was offered by the Swiss Government, eight by the French Government, five by l'Alliance Française and two by Oxford University. One bursary was offered by UNESCO, one by I.L.O., five under the Teacher Training Scheme, five under the U.K. Technical Assistance Programme and twelve by the French Government.

Post-secondary institutions include the College of Agriculture, the Teachers' Training College, and the newly created University of Mauritius, in which courses started during the year under review.

In addition to those attending the above-mentioned institutions, there were, in 1967, as far as information is available, more than 1,500 students following full-time courses in institutions of higher education in the United Kingdom, Eire and other countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, the U.S.A., Israel, the United Arab Republic, the Royal College of Nairobi and the Malagasi Republic.

All those seeking permanent service in the Government and aided primary schools must pass through the Teachers' Training College at Beau Bassin. The normal course is of two years' duration. During the year 339 men and 229 women were in training at the College or in the primary schools. This figure includes 78 trainees for the teaching of oriental languages.

Temporary accommodation was still being used in primary schools pending the completion of the reconstruction programme now in progress.

Seven new schools were opened during the year and classrooms added to existing schools. Accommodation was still scarce at the end of the year and a number of schools had to operate on a shift system.

In order to continue the education of pupils who do not propose to attend Secondary Schools, a scheme of Senior Primary Schools education is being implemented. There are two Senior

Primary schools, one for boys and the other for girls—in Port Louis, and a Central School for boys and girls at Belle Rose, Quatre Bornes.

School Health Service

The School Health Service falls under two headings: medical and dental. The medical staff comprises a Senior School Medical Officer and two School Medical Officers. The Nursing staff consists of six nurses assisted by seven Health Workers. The dental division comprises a Senior Dental Surgeon and 10 part-time dental surgeons, assisted by dental assistants.

Entrants into all Government and aided primary schools and into the four Government secondary schools are medically examined. Leavers and pupils in the intermediate age group are also medically examined. Teachers for transfer on medical grounds are also medically examined by the School Medical Officers. Lectures on health education are given twice weekly by the Senior Medical Officer at the Teachers' Training College.

The School Nurses and Health Workers carry out cleanliness and health surveys, including distance vision testing, in the Primary Schools.

Skimmed milk is given to the pupils of the Government and aided primary schools. Extra milk, iron tablets and halibut oil capsules are issued on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers.

The dental service provides treatment to primary school pupils only. Pupils of schools in the urban areas are treated at the hospitals while schools in rural areas are visited by four mobile dental clinics. Demonstrations of the care of teeth and oral hygiene are held regularly at school. Tooth brushes at a subsidised price are available for sale to primary school pupils. Nit combs and nail brushes are sold at cost price to school children and their parents. One dental surgeon visits Rodrigues every year and attends also to the school children of the primary schools there.

All school health personnel are officers of the Ministry of Health.

Arts and Crafts

The teaching of 'Arts and Crafts' now occupies an important place in the curriculum of primary schools. Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Weaving are taught in all primary schools where "Projects" and exhibitions have become well-established features.

The Handicraft training programme of the Government Senior Primary Schools and Secondary Schools has remained unaffected.

Mauritian children contributed paintings to Expo' 67 in Montreal and to exhibitions held under the auspices of the "Rotary Club" in New South Wales, Australia.

School Broadcasts

Daily programmes of 15 minutes continued for both primary and secondary schools.

Of the 5 programmes for primary schools, 2 are of the "Things we Use" type intended for the top classes of primary schools. Two simple B.B.C. productions are also used; they are "Listen and Speak" and "Write it Down" a series of conversations on gramophone records between two English children. Every Friday there is a "News Magazine" Programme with one item in English and one in French; the programme deals with questions of topical interest, and with such subjects as civics, local history and the lives of great men.

Simple lessons on Elementary Science, Roman History and Geography have been introduced. A "quiz corner" is also included in the Friday News Magazine. The aim is to widen the general knowledge of Standard VI pupils.

The Music Organiser still presents weekly programmes of 15 minutes for Primary Schools.

The series "Listen and Speak" on conversational English, written and recorded locally was started in 1965. It has proved quite useful, and during the year under review further lessons have been added thereto.

About 65 per cent of primary schools are equipped with radio sets. Schools report weekly on the material broadcast, the quality of reception, and the condition of their receiving sets and installations. When necessary Area Inspectors take radio sets to and from the premises of schools for repairs.

The project of making school broadcasts accessible to schools situated in regions where there is no electricity continued to receive the close attention of the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The wiring for loudspeakers in all sections of Standards V and VI of 98 primary schools, both in urban and rural areas, was completed in August 1967 by a private Contractor working under the supervision of the Audio Visual Aids Section. All primary schools in the country have been wired.

Similarly in July 1967 tenders were called for the supply of 110 transistorised radio sets working in conjunction with amplifiers and operating on dry cells. The tender of a local firm was accepted.

Programmes for secondary schools are partly obtained from the B.B.C. Colonial Schools Transcription Service covering English Language and Literature, Geography, History, Science and Civics, and from the Mauritian Branch of the B.I.S. An interesting innovation has been the inclusion of series of talks on various subjects by local writers and educationists.

Visual and Aural Education

The activities of the Audio-Visual Aids Section include the drawing up of programmes of film shows intended for government and aided primary schools and secondary schools. The Mobile Unit of the Ministry, equipped with a petrol generator and projection unit, visits the primary schools, School Camp at Anse la Raie and Adult Education Centres, while a second operator in a car, visits the government, approved and a few private secondary schools. Other facilities afforded by the Section are: Supply of public address equipment, magnetic recording and playback, repairs of audio-visual equipment of schools, of other Ministries and institutions.

Educational Television

At the beginning of the year 5 lessons were prepared and produced on the local station in open-circuit transmission with the object of introducing to the public the new text-books of Geography and French. In this connexion our thanks go to the Ministry of Social Security for having put its viewing centres at our disposal and also to Messrs. Goupille and Sons and also to Patel and Co. for having lent us, free of charge, a number of television sets.

The medium was used regularly to show educational films on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 p.m. Acknowledgement is made to the good offices of the British Council and the British Information Services.

Instructional Film

At the request of the Commissioner, Mauritius Police Force, a 16mm film was made and edited. The running time of the film was 25 minutes.

UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS

The University of Mauritius (Provisional Council) Ordinance 1965 was enacted by the Legislative Assembly on the 7th Decem-

ber 1965. The inaugural meeting of the Provisional Council was held on the 16th December 1965. From that date until the 30th June 1967, 22 meetings have been held under the Chairmanship of the Honourable H. R. Vaghjee, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

The major topics with which the Council has been concerned are:

- (a) the planning and development of the University site—on land purchased at Réduit and the appointment of architects. The Council has now appointed Messrs. Norman and Dawbarn, London as its Architects and Consulting Engineers up to the contract stage.
- (b) consideration of salary scales and other terms and conditions of service for members of staff. These have now been largely settled, and agreement has been reached with the U.K. Government regarding a British Expatriate Supplementation Scheme for expatriate members of staff.
- (c) appointment of staff. The initial appointment (by H. E. the Governor) was that of Dr. L. J. Hale as Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. Hale arrived in Mauritius on 15th March 1966. The Council appointed Mr. E. C. Dommen, formerly Assistant Director of the Government Economic Planning Unit, and Mr. L. E. Honoré, O.B.E. formerly Director of the Central Statistical Office, as Senior Lecturer in Statistics, with effect from 15th May, 1967. The Registrar, Mr. J. M. Davidson, was appointed by H. E. the Governor with effect from 24th April, 1967.
- (d) Negotiations with Government concerning finance generally, and the level of fees for degree and diploma courses in particular.

Concerning (a) above, the Council has had the benefit of advice from its Consultative Committee which was established under Section 10 (2) of the Ordinance. The Council has also established the following Committees to assist it in its work. (a) a Finance Committee (b) a Committee to study employment prospects of graduates and diplomates.

On the 16th June 1967, in the presence of H. E. the Governor, Sir John Shaw Rennie, and Lady Rennie, and of the Premier, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the formal opening of the University was held in the College of Agriculture.

On 19th June, 1967, the B.Sc. (Econ.) Degree Course began, with an enrolment of seven students. The University had, in May 1967, assumed responsibility for the first-year students admitted to the Diploma courses in Agriculture and Sugar Technology. 19 students were admitted to the former course, and 8 to the latter. In addition 21 students were admitted to the one-year Cane Cultivation course.

Trade Training Centre

In August 1965, following discussions between the Minister of Education and officers of the International Labour Office, a request to the United Nations Development Programme for the establishment of a Trade Training Centre in Mauritius was revised and later accepted by the Governing Council of the UNDP Special Fund which has earmarked about Rs 4,000,000 for the project. This project involves setting up the Centre and running it for the first five years of its existence. A plan of operation was drawn up in October 1966, in Geneva by Mr. Ken Burns, I.L.O., Chief of Project, National System of Vocational and Technical Education.

On the 19th December, 1966, after Mr. Burns had arrived in Mauritius, the agreement for the setting up of the National Office of Vocational and Technical Education and the Trade Training Centre was signed by the United Nations Representative and representatives of the Government of Mauritius.

Pending the construction of the Industrial Trade Training Centre at Beau Bassin the existing workshop facilities of John Kennedy College are being used and in August 1967 the first 12 months full-time course in Machine Shop Engineering was commenced. This will be followed by the 12 months full-time course in Auto-mechanics in January 1968. Construction of the Industrial Trade Training Centre was commenced on the 29th November 1967 and the first workshop (Machine Shop) should be ready for occupation by April 1968.

The administrative side of the I.L.O. Project has been accommodated in the Ministry of Education and the Ordinances for the Apprenticeship Organisation and the National Advisory Council for Industrial Training have been prepared and are awaiting the Legislative Assembly, after which they can become fully operative.

Small Scale Industries

On the recommendations of Mr. B. Bahadur, I. L. O. Expert in Rural Handicrafts, a Small Scale Industries Branch was set up

in 1963, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour. The Branch was subsequently transferred to the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs in April 1964.

The general objective of the Small Scale Industries Branch is the devising of training programmes for the unemployed, under-employed and seasonally unemployed of the potential rural labour force for gainful employment. This will create a cadre of skilled artisans who will be provided with opportunities to produce items of consumer goods for the home market and souvenir items for the tourist trade.

Existing Centres

- (1) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Triolet—Young ladies.
- (2) Government Vocational Centre (Basketry). St. Julien d'Hotman—Young Ladies.
- (3) Government Vocational Centre (Allied Leather Trades). Mare d'Albert—Young Men.
- (4) Government Vocational Centre (General Handicraft Centre) St. Pierre—Young Men. Training in the making of cane and bamboo, pottery, papier maché products, wooden toys and sea-shell toys.
- (5) Government Vocational Centre (Dressmaking and Embroidery). Surinam—Young Ladies. (Another Centre in the South along the lines of Triolet Centre).

Under the Commonwealth African Assistance Plan the Government of India has loaned to the Government of Mauritius the expert services for 2 years of:

Mr. R. G. P. Asthana, as Manager of the Branch
 Mr. M. P. Kurian, Instructor in Bamboo and Cane Work
 Mr. G. P. Mehta, Instructor in Leathercrafts.

During the year under review 7 Mauritians were undergoing training in handicrafts in India.

The Development Bank of Mauritius has agreed to provide loans up to Rs 5,000 at 4½ per cent interest to viable economic projects undertaken by small entrepreneurs. Such grants would be based on recommendations submitted by the Small Scale Industries Branch.

MUSIC

1. *The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music Examinations*

Mr. Raymond Humphrey B.MUS (Lond.) F.R.C.O. (CHm) L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., the visiting examiner in 1967 examined 35 choirs in class singing. All passed, 13 with merit and 1 with distinction.

In the practical instrumental grades 95 individual candidates were examined, 64 were successful; 6 passed with merit and 1 with distinction.

In the written examinations there were 110 entries and 79 candidates passed.

2. Secondary Schools

35 choirs from secondary schools entered in for the above mentioned examinations. The best choirs and the best performers in the instrumental grades presented a 20 minutes programme at the M.B.C. — T.V.

3. Primary Schools

The weekly lesson given in the school broadcast is helping to raise the standard of singing.

4. Teachers' Training College

Regular music classes were held for the teaching of simple songs in the primary schools.

5. Recorder Classes

With the help of Mr. C. Gledhill M.A., B. Music (Oxon.). Music adviser from Canada, recorder classes have been held regularly at the Teachers' Training College and in 2 primary schools in Port Louis.

ADULT EDUCATION

During 1967, schemes initiated in previous years were improved and expanded.

Broadly speaking Adult Education work was provided under the following schemes: (i) Adult Literacy (transitory nature); (ii) Extension Classes (compensatory nature) and (iii) Folk High Schools (complementary nature).

Adult Literacy

As the first stage of the experimental work for the teaching of French and Hindi came to an end, literacy certificates were presented to adult learners who had reached the proper standard. Following the successful conclusion of that experimental work, other classes at Stage I were set up while pilot classes at a higher level were arranged for the new literates. Simple booklets were prepared and produced on a limited scale for trial in the latter classes.

At the request of Government a two-member Literacy Mission consisting of Miss M. Tabellini and Mr. R. Kirszbaum was sent by UNESCO. At the end of its 5 week stay the Mission submitted a plan for a work—orientated literacy programme. An initiation session to introduce Functional Literacy was run by the UNESCO Literacy Planning Mission. Officers of the Social Welfare Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, Co-operative Societies as well as Primary school teachers attended. World Literacy Day—the annual observance of which is sponsored by UNESCO as from 1967—was celebrated on the 8th September 1967. Messages were broadcast and a UNESCO film on Literacy in the World was shown on T.V. A number of the Tele Clubs operated in various community centres on that occasion.

Extension Classes were run as in the previous years for the benefit of students who intended sitting for various examinations. Domestic Science, as well as Physics and Mathematics for Surveying Assistants, were added to the existing range of science subjects, while 1st and 2nd year technical students in Carpentry and Joinery at the John Kennedy College were able for the first time to take examinations conducted by the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institute. Other technical courses met the needs of Telecommunications technicians, while commercial courses included Accountancy, Book-Keeping, Type-writing, Secretaryship and Economics.

Folk High Schools

Two programmes of short courses were run in 6 Folk High Schools: one at the beginning of 1967 and the second late in the year and due to be terminated in 1968. In the 1st term 40 courses were run and a total of 316 meetings took place; 1,137 persons enrolled and on the average 653 were in regular attendance every week over periods ranging from 5 to 10 weeks. Civic Education and Women's education continued to receive special attention. Amongst the most popular subjects must be mentioned: Instrumental Music, Ballet and practical courses to teach the making of various articles both of a utilitarian value and for leisure. Academic courses were tailored to meet special needs: English for Emigrants and Commercial English and Arithmetic for prospective secretaries of co-operative societies were offered.

Rodrigues

The Education Officer responsible for Adult Education visited Rodrigues in order to extend Adult Education to that island. A training course for Literacy Instruction was run and pilot literacy

classes were set up at Port Mathurin Government School with a view to testing the material in use in Mauritius and adapting it as necessary to the needs of Rodriguans.

Two Extension classes at Standard VI level were started at Oyster Bay Government School. The aim was to provide opportunities to a number of over-age youths and adults for reading for the Primary School Leaving Certificate.

Youth Service

More than seven hundred youth organisations provide facilities for about 40,000 young people between the ages of 14 and 30 years.

It is felt that Youth Organisations can provide secure foundations for the building of a Mauritian Nation. The year's work has been slightly re-adjusted to give shape to this idea.

The Conference and Training Centre at Anse la Raie, which serves the Youth Service in providing accommodation for the training of youth leaders, has been in full use throughout the year. Both long and short term Youth Leadership Training Courses and courses on Theatre, Agriculture and Farming have been run there.

Pointe Jérôme is still being utilised as a camping and training centre under tent.

The Youth House and the Sub Office, Phoenix, continue to be the meeting places for official meetings, competitions, games and training centres for Girl Leaders on "Pre-marriage Courses" and "Family planning" and also handicrafts, music and socials.

The six area Federations have all got their badge completed with their motto. Each of them also has a Magazine through the medium of which affiliated members may express themselves.

Throughout the year specially during youth week celebrations all federations have been performing some sort of community service e.g. Port Louis Youth Federation has undertaken the building of a flight of steps on the steep banks of the Grand River North West so that the washerwomen should have a better way of access. The Northern Clubs Association has worked around the theme "Produce what you eat and eat what you produce" followed by a mass campaign of "Grow more Food". The Plaines Wilhems Black River Clubs Association has launched a campaign around the social Education theme of: "The sea and its Wonders".

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The Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs, the Hon. S. Boolell, with leaders of Youth Clubs on a training course at the sea-side Conference Centre of the Youth Division of the Ministry of Education.

The other Youth Federations have provided entertainment for the old and sick people of the villages, the Brown Sequared Hospital the orphanages and other hospitals and Cripples Homes of the Island.

Mauritius continues its membership of the World Assembly of Youth.

Expenditure

Expenditure on Education during the financial year 1966-67 amounted to Rs 30.8 million of which Rs 28.2 was recurrent and Rs 2.6 million was capital expenditure. Education accounts for 12.8 per cent of total government expenditure of a recurrent nature.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is administered by a Permanent Secretary assisted by two Principal Medical Officers, one Principal Assistant Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries.

General Health

The improvement in health conditions during the past few years, as demonstrated by the following statistical figures, is one of the most notable features in the recent history of the Colony. The figure for 1964 for infantile mortality is the lowest on record:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Birth rate per ‰</i>	<i>Death rate per ‰</i>	<i>Infant Mortality rate per ‰</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality rate per ‰</i>
1938 ...	33.4	29.9	162.5	11.38
1943 ...	33.1	25.9	141.5	5.14
1950 ...	49.7	13.9	76.3	3.51
1955 ...	41.8	12.9	67.2	1.47
1956 ...	43.8	11.8	66.0	2.13
1957 ...	43.1	13.0	75.1	2.84
1958 ...	40.8	11.8	67.4	3.73
1959 ...	38.5	10.9	62.5	2.41
1960 ...	39.6	11.3	69.5	1.66
1961 ...	39.8	9.9	62.0	1.14
1962 ...	38.6	9.3	60.1	1.46
1963 ...	39.9	9.6	59.3	1.39
1964 ...	38.1	8.6	56.7	1.41
1965 ...	35.5	8.6	64.1	.79
1966 ...	35.3	8.8	64.2	1.03
1967 ...	30.4	8.5	70.5	1.18

Malaria

Although malaria has ceased to be a public health problem since 1953, a plan for the final eradication of the disease is being implemented with the guidance and technical help of the World

Health Organisation. Fifteen cases of malaria were detected during the year. The figures below indicate the fall in the death rate due to malaria:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths ascribed to malaria</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 population</i>	<i>Percentage of deaths due to malaria to total deaths</i>
1945 ...	3,534	8.34	23.13
1948 ...	1,580	3.58	15.02
1951 ...	285	0.59	3.95
1952 ...	188	0.37	2.52
1953 ...	61	0.12	0.73
1954 ...	27	0.05	0.32
1955 ...	3	0.00	0.04
1956 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1958 ...	1	0.00	0.01
1959 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1961 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1962 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1963 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1964 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1965 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1966 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1967 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a decrease in the number of cases of Diphtheria as well as a decrease in the incidence of Typhoid.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deaths (ascribed to infective and parasitic disease)</i>
1948 ...	4,052
1949 ...	1,603
1951 ...	863
1954 ...	665
1955 ...	311
1956 ...	354
1957 ...	416
1958 ...	315
1959 ...	263
1960 ...	403
1961 ...	320
1962 ...	223
1963 ...	208
1964 ...	218
1965 ...	175
1966 ...	192
1967 ...	187

Poliomyelitis

Six cases were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

91 cases of enteric fever were notified, giving an incidence rate 11.76 per 100,000.

Mortality Rates

Mortality from the principal groups of disease is summarised below:

Group	Number of deaths		
	1965	1966	1967
(a) Infective and parasitic diseases	175	192	187
(b) Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs ...	193	250	229
(c) Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	481	474	481
(d) Diseases of the circulatory system	867	867	832
(e) Diseases of the digestive system	940	848	1,136
(f) Diseases of the respiratory system	628	883	613
(g) Certain diseases of early infancy	763	762	714

Institutional Facilities

The institutional facilities which were available in 1967 were:

(a) Government Institutions					No.	Beds
1. General Hospitals	...	...	...	...	8	1,608
2. Dispensaries (including 2 in prisons)	...	...	...	...	45	—
3. Outpatients departments of Hospitals	...	...	...	...	11	—
4. Specialized Units :—						
(a) Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	...	...	...	...	39	—
(b) Maternity wards in hospitals	...	...	...	...	8	180
(c) Leprosarium	...	...	...	...	1	61
(d) Mental Hospital	...	...	...	...	1	742
(e) Prisons Hospitals	...	...	...	...	2	46
(f) Tuberculosis (Emergency)	...	...	...	...	1	86
5. Mobile Units :—						
(a) Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	5 units	
(b) Ante-natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	1 unit	
(c) Dental clinics	...	...	...	...	4 units	
(b) Private Institutions						
1. Sugar estate hospitals	...	...	...	...	24	478
2. Sugar estate dispensaries	...	...	...	...	24	—
3. Nursing homes and clinics	...	...	...	...	5	122

There are 33 dispensaries in the rural areas. In addition a Mobile Dispensary Service comprising five units caters for the needs of scattered villages and hamlets where it would be un-economic to provide a static out-patient service.

The Ante-natal Service is supplemented by a Mobile Unit which visits 76 localities in the extra urban and rural districts.

Medical and Health Staff

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Private</i>
1. Registered Medical Practitioners	148	64
2. Dentists	9	22
3. Pharmacists	3	48
4. Nurses of senior training	9	—
Nurses in hospitals	351	—
Dressers in hospitals	330	—
5. Midwives (all categories)	141	—
6. Health Inspectors	69	—
7. X-Ray Specialists	2	—
8. X-Ray Technicians	21	—

Posts of Government Specialists are given below:

	<i>Specialists</i>	<i>Assistant Specialists</i>
Surgery	4	2
General Medicine }	4	—
Child Health }		
Radiology	2	2
Orthopaedic Surgery	2	—
Tuberculosis	1	2
Anaesthetics	2	1
Ear, Nose, Throat diseases	1	—
Psychiatry	1	2
Obstetrics and Gynaecology	4	—
Ophthalmology	2	—
Pathology	2	—

Expenditure on Health Services

Government expenditure on medical and health services in the financial year 1966-67 was Rs 21,788,017—or 9.86 per cent of the Colony's total expenditure for the year. This represented Rs 28.17 per head of the estimated population.

HOUSING AND PLANNING

Town and Country Planning

The effective implementation of Town and Country Planning in Mauritius is impeded by inadequacies in the existing Ordinance which was enacted in 1954 to make provision for the orderly and progressive use of lands. This Ordinance is now outdated, inappropriate to the needs of Mauritius and requires complete redrafting.

The need for such legislation becomes more urgent as the time approaches when the findings and recommendations of the United Nations (Food and Agriculture Organisation) Land and Water Resources Survey Team will be made official.

One Draughtsman was awarded a French Scholarship to study Town and Country Planning at the " Institut de Paris ". He left in October 1967. One vacancy for Draughtsman resulted through the retirement of a lady officer on marriage grounds. The Secretary to the Town and Country Planning Board is still on special leave overseas and his duties are being performed by the Senior Inspector.

The most significant action of the Town and Country Planning Board this year has been the approval of the Roads Recommendations of the Curepipe Outline Scheme which will be published soon and which will have force of law.

Housing

The contracts held by Messrs. Longtill (Mauritius) Ltd. and the Engineering and Design Construction Co. Ltd. have been completed.

A total construction of 6,156 urban houses on 15 sites, 500 in the two Tea Villages, 2,995 on 59 sites in the semi-urban districts and 2,435 houses on private sites has been completed.

The occupation of houses at 31st December, 1967, by eligible applicants was as follows:

Longtill—4-room houses	...	5,307
Longtill 2-room houses	...	402
E. D. C.—4-room houses	...	1,645
E. D. C.—2-room houses	...	332
Messrs. Low Cost housing Company Limited	...	1,286
Messrs. Patel Construction (Mauritius) Limited	...	1,149

Survey

An Aerial Survey of Mauritius and Rodrigues was carried out by the Royal Air Force.

Plans shewing the Polling Stations were prepared for distribution to the Commonwealth observers.

Extension classes in Mathematics and Physics for the benefit of the Surveying Assistants of the Ministry were run from May—August 1967 by the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The Chief Surveyor attended a Conference of Land Survey Officers at Cambridge in August 1967.

Two Mauritians who obtained the B.Sc. Engineering (Surveying and Photogrammetry) degree of the University College, Nairobi, took up employment in the Survey Division of the Ministry.

The services of Mr. J. P. Leonard, Senior Surveyor of the Directorate of Overseas Surveys, were loaned to Mauritius by the Ministry of Overseas Development. Mr. Leonard's assignment is "Training Officer in Land Survey". He arrived in Mauritius on the 9th January, 1967.

Valuation

Since the end of September, 1966, the professional staff has been short of two valuers and the burden of those serving has been heavy. However since November, 1967, the services of a Valuer from the Corps of Specialists of the Ministry of Overseas Development have been secured.

The two Cadet Valuers in the Division were awarded scholarships, under British Technical Assistance terms, to be trained overseas for a period of approximately three years to reach the professional status. They left Mauritius in September 1967.

New Valuation Lists prepared under the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, came into force in the Towns of Curepipe and Vacoas on 1st July, 1964 and in the Towns of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill and Quatre Bornes on 1st July, 1965 and 1966 respectively. With experience acquired over these four years, the principal defects in the rating system are now apparent, and recommendations to amend the Ordinance so as to achieve fully the main objects of the new rating law were made.

The Valuation Division was again mainly occupied with rating assessments under the Local Government Ordinance, 1962. During the year, 2,000 proposals for the alteration of the Valuation List were dealt with. Out of a total of 369 cases referred to the Valuation Tribunal, 259 cases were heard and determined in 87 sittings. Referencing of properties in connection with the preparation of a Valuation List for the City of Port Louis has progressed throughout the year and it is hoped that the list will come into force in a few years time.

In addition to rating work, a constant flow of requests for valuations from various Ministries and Departments for various purposes—rental, exchange, compensation—was complied with. Besides, valuations for acquisitions of private properties in 46 cases were negotiated and settlements reported.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Outdoor Relief

The basic organisation for the registration, investigation and adjudication of applications for outdoor relief, remained the same as in previous years.

New applications received in 1967 amounted to 17,441 of which 17,239 were approved, while 15,858 allowances were withdrawn from the register during the year. The total number of cases on roll at 31st December, 1967 was 28,551 as compared with 27,282 at the end of the preceding year.

The basic scale rates to which reference was made in previous reports remained unaltered during 1967.

The total amount disbursed on outdoor relief in 1967 was Rs 9,749,445 the average regular and casual monthly payments being Rs 26.94 and Rs 22.70 as against Rs 27.20 and Rs 21.40 for 1966.

Relief in kind

The number and cost of blankets and flannel under-garments distributed to needy recipients of outdoor relief during the winter season in 1967 as compared with 1966, are as under:

<i>Year</i>		<i>Blankets Units</i>	<i>Flannels Units</i>	<i>Total cost Rs</i>
1966	...	5,933	920	35,362.17
1967	...	7,533	2,086	66,225.—

In addition to these comforts, 854 pairs of spectacles and 136 frames and lenses to the value of Rs 26,840 were issued to recipients of outdoor relief and to old age pensioners in 1967 on the recommendation of the eye specialists.

Workrooms

Work in lieu of relief continued to be provided in the workrooms throughout the year to 43 persons, mostly widows with large families. Their total earnings for the year on a piece-rate basis amounted to Rs 60,274.35 as follows:

				<i>Rs</i>
Lingerie (out-workers)	...	...	...	13,801.65
Sergerie and Uniforms (in-workers)	...	...	...	46,472.70
TOTAL	...			60,274.35

The average monthly earning was therefore Rs 116.81 per relief worker.

Indoor Relief

The number of inmates in the infirmaries and orphanages at the end of 1967 including harmless mental patients transferred from the Brown Sequard Hospital, was as under:

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Infirm	...	339	387	726
Orphans	...	76	114	190

as compared with 708 infirms and 191 orphans at the end of the preceding year.

The capitation grant for both adults and children in the charitable institutions continued to be Rs 1.20 per head per day.

Outings to the sea-side for the benefit of the inmates were arranged as in the previous years and were, as usual, very much appreciated.

Under the scheme for the exchange visits of orphans between the neighbouring islands, 4 orphans from Mauritius went to Réunion in October to follow a training course at " Le Foyer Albert Borbot " at Bois d'Olives St. Pierre.

Frequent visits were paid in 1967 to the various institutions by members of voluntary organisations who distributed sweets and cigarettes to inmates and provided them with musical and other entertainment.

Old Age Pensions

An old age pension of Rs 22 per month is payable to persons who qualify under the Old Age Pensions Ordinance, 1951 (as subsequently amended). The number of old age pensioners at the end of 1967 was 40,393 (as compared with 39,198 for 1966) and the total disbursements during the year amounted to Rs 10,765,024 as against Rs 10,410,898 in 1966.

6,255 new cases were dealt with during the year, out of which 5,723 were entertained. The cases turned down were mainly those in respect of persons not fulfilling the required statutory conditions in regard to residence.

Repatriation

Expenditure of Rs 157,069 was incurred in 1967 on the repatriation of 115 destitute Mauritians from abroad. That amount is inclusive of the cost of repatriation of 105 Mauritians from Belgium by chartered plane and sea in December, 1966.

The number of repatriates on record at the end of 1967 was 295 and repayments amounting to Rs 27,587.65 were effected by liable parties during the year.

Family Allowance

All Mauritian families with three or more children under 14 years of age are, under the scheme, eligible for Rs 15 per month, provided they are not subject to Income Tax. Persons not born in Mauritius or Rodrigues but who have been residents for at least two years are also eligible. The number of beneficiaries which was 43,978 at the inception of the scheme stood at 52,930 at the end of 1967 and the amount paid during the year was Rs 9,808,300.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department was created in July 1958 and was made responsible for Social Welfare and the Probation Service which were previously the responsibility of the Public Assistance and the Judicial Departments respectively. It is now a division of the Ministry of Social Security having been integrated with that Ministry as from the 1st January 1965. The Division works in close co-operation with other Government Ministries and Departments.

Social Welfare Centres

There were 29 Social Welfare Centres, built or rented by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee in the rural districts. One Government Social Welfare Centre is at Roche Bois, on the eastern outskirt of Port Louis; one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, opened in March 1964, is on the Vallijee Housing Estate, on the Western outskirt of Port Louis and another one, taken over from the Maternity and Child Welfare Society on 1st July, 1966, is at Rose Belle. These 32 centres play an important part in the development of community activities and social education in the rural areas. They also provide certain medical facilities. A maternity and child welfare service is attached to each centre and milk is distributed free while doctors, paid by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund Committee, attend to expectant and nursing mothers reporting to the Centre. Arrangements have also been made for the provision of a midwifery service; two midwives have been attached by the Ministry of Health to each of thirty-one centres and in the remaining one the midwifery service is run under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Health out of funds provided largely by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund.

In all villages where they exist, Social Welfare Centres are the focal points for afternoon and evening activities. Indoor games, sports, and listening to the radio are the main activities. In some centres there are formal literary classes, supplemented from time to time by debates and lectures. Film shows by mobile cinema units are a regular feature at each centre. With the introduction of a television service in Mauritius, a television set has been provided to each Social Welfare Centre.

Agricultural demonstration plots have been set up at some social welfare centres with a view to teaching the local farmers how production can be increased by the adoption of modern

methods of cultivation. Vegetable growers are also encouraged to organise themselves into farmers' clubs.

Needlework and dressmaking classes are held at each centre for the benefit of the village girls.

The centres are managed by local committees, and conferences grouping the chairmen of these committees are held from time to time under the chairmanship of the Social Welfare Commissioner to co-ordinate the various welfare activities.

Welfare Months

To stimulate community activities the holding of welfare months at Social Welfare Centres has proved to be a successful technique. During the month chosen, officers of the Social Welfare Division and of Ministries and Departments such as Agriculture, Health and Education give lectures and demonstrations at the Social Welfare Centres to the people, drawing their attention to the problems of the village with particular emphasis on the health and nutrition aspects and suggesting solutions. Exhibitions are also held. Local women's associations, boys' clubs, co-operative societies and other welfare organisations are closely associated with the holding of these welfare months.

Women's Welfare

The development of women's associations is being encouraged especially in the rural areas. The aim of these associations is to bring the women together to learn things which will be of help in their homes, to improve conditions in the village, and to develop a spirit of friendliness, co-operation and initiative. There were ninety-five associations registered with the Social Welfare Division at the end of 1967. Some associations have been taken over by the Town Councils consequent upon the extension of their boundaries.

Most of these associations run a sewing class for the benefit of the girls of the village and there is also a fortnightly sewing class held by a dressmaker employed by the Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Fund. In some places a handicraft class is held. The first conference of delegates of Women's Associations was held at the Teachers Training College, Beau Bassin on Saturday 28th January, 1967.

Voluntary Workers' Conference

The Social Welfare Division of the Ministry organises from time to time conferences of voluntary workers to discuss ways and means of developing the rural areas and raising the standard of living.

Home Economics

A training course in Home Economics was organised by Miss Van der Meer, Associate Expert under the FAO/UNICEF/WHO Project, from 1st February to 24th August, 1966 and was attended by female welfare officers and welfare workers. A refresher course held during the month of July 1967 was attended by all the officers.

Anti-spitting Campaign

An island-wide anti-spitting campaign lasting a month was started in July 1960. Its result has been most encouraging as it has brought home to the general public the danger of indiscriminate spitting. No campaign was held in 1967.

Treatment of Offenders

The probation system introduced in the Island in 1946 has made satisfactory progress. Probation applies to both juveniles and adults and it is worthy of note that more adults than juveniles pass through the hands of Probation Officers. A certain amount of social work connected with the courts (e.g. the settling of matrimonial disputes, the handling of difficult children), is also undertaken by Probation Officers, many of whom have been trained in the United Kingdom.

The Probation Service pays particular attention to the prevention of delinquency. One means adopted is to urge youths in villages to take advantage of the amenities available in Social Welfare Centres and thus put their leisure to profitable use.

Probationers are required to report to Probation Officers at Social Welfare Centres, where these exist, instead of going to the law courts. In a welfare centre the Probation Officer can spend more time with the individual delinquent and is in better position to enforce rehabilitation measures than would otherwise be possible.

The first probation hostel for boys was opened in May, 1954. It is non-denominational and is managed by a representative committee. A new probation hostel building, much larger than the former one, but set up on the same site at Curepipe, was completed in March 1961. It can accommodate 20 boys. There were 13 boys at the end of the year in the hostel: they were regularly employed outside the hostel, half of their earnings going towards their keep. Voluntary workers help the management in regard to the education and health of the inmates.

The warden of the hostel is a trained Probation Officer. A steward has been employed by the Curepipe Hostel Managing Committee as from October 1965 and his wife acts as house-mother.

In the field of after-care, Probation Officers help with the rehabilitation of juveniles released from the Industrial School and from the Borstal Institution.

Chapter 8 : Legislation

Thirty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Assembly of Mauritius and assented to by the Governor during the year 1967. The most important of these Ordinances which deal principally with matters of domestic concern are:

The Savings Bank (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 2 of 1967]

This Ordinance increases the total amount of money of the Savings Bank which may be invested in Government Securities from 33½ per cent to 40 per cent.

The Sweepstakes and Bets (Levy of Tax) (Amendment)

Ordinance, 1967

[No. 4 of 1967]

This Ordinance aims at discouraging the carrying of book-making business without licence. It provides that any person who receives or negotiates a bet without being the holder of a licence as a bookmaker or a pari mutuel organiser shall be liable on conviction to a fine of not less than twice the amount of licence fee payable in respect of the licence which such person should have taken.

The Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 5 of 1967]

This Ordinance provides that the existing town councils shall, on a date to be fixed by proclamation, be raised to the status of Municipality.

It also sets out in detail the responsibilities of urban authorities and their duties as regards roads, public places, public buildings, gardens etc.

The Ordinance also provides that any member or any officer of a local authority who neglects or refuses to comply with any requirement of the Ordinance shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

The Ordinance finally provides the procedure to be followed at committee meetings of local authorities.

The Registration Dues (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 6 of 1967]

This Ordinance amends the Arrêté du 16 Frimaire An XII so as to reduce the registration duty payable on the transfer of shares and debentures, in order to encourage dealings in shares thereby leading to their wider ownership.

The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 7 of 1967]

The object of this Ordinance is to amend the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, so as to give legal recognition to Investment Trust Companies and to provide for the conditions under which such companies may operate in Mauritius.

Among other provisions the Ordinance exempts from taxation dividends paid out by an investment trust company out of dividends received from development companies.

The Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 8 of 1967]

This Ordinance amends the Education Ordinance, 1957, and puts into effect some of the recommendations made by the Commission of Enquiry appointed in 1965 to enquire into secondary education in non-government and non-aided secondary schools.

As a result of the main amendments effected to the existing law:

- (a) registration of school principals is made a condition precedent to the exercise of their functions;
- (b) conditions are imposed on the issue of certificates of registration so as to maintain a minimum standard throughout the period of registration;
- (c) certificates of registration have to be renewed yearly thus enabling the Ministry to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of the Ordinance;
- (d) the provisional registration of schools is abolished;
- (e) it is an offence to advertise schools before registration or to publish advertisements which are misleading in any material particular.

The Intermediate Criminal and District Courts (Criminal Jurisdiction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 11 of 1967]

The object of this Ordinance is to enable a Magistrate to convict a person who is found guilty of making use of a forged writing even if it is proved that the forgery has been committed in a writing of a different kind than that which is averred in the information namely: private, commercial or public writing.

The Sale of Canes (Control) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 12 of 1967]

This Ordinance provides *inter alia* (i) for a more suitable procedure for the hearing of appeals from the decisions of the Cane Planters and Millers Arbitration Board (ii) for a clause

providing for an option in the contract between planters and millers for the former to be paid the value in cash of part or the whole of molasses due to the planter (iii) a variation in the form of contract between miller and planter so as to secure prompt payment of the money due to the planters after every assessment.

The Mauritius Family Planning Association (Incorporation)

Ordinance, 1967

[No. 15 of 1967]

This Ordinance gives legal recognition to the Mauritius Family Planning Association. The main object of the Ordinance is to promote family welfare in all its aspects, personal, material and sociological, to encourage married couples to space the birth of their children in the interest of the health and happiness of the family and the welfare of the country.

The Finance and Audit Ordinance, 1967

[No. 17 of 1967]

This Ordinance provides for the control and management of the finances of the Government of Mauritius, for the audit of Government accounts as well as the accounts of certain statutory bodies. It fixes the powers and duties of the auditors.

The Ordinance also provides for the establishment of a single Consolidated Fund—prescribed by Section 98 of the Constitution as set out in the Schedule to the Mauritius Constitution Order, 1966—to replace the previous Revenue Reserve Fund. Into the new Fund shall be paid all recurrent revenue and all moneys accruing to Government by virtue of any enactment. From the Consolidated Fund will be paid out money required to defray Government expenditure authorised by the Legislative Assembly or for the making of advances to certain funds administered by Government. The Ordinance further provides that withdrawals from the Fund will be made by means of warrants issued by the Minister of Finance subject, in certain cases, to the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The Supplies Fund Ordinance, 1967

[No. 18 of 1967]

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Supplies Fund and its management by Trustees appointed by the Governor.

The object of the Supplies Fund is to provide money for the financing of the bulk purchase of such food and other commodities as the Minister in charge of the subject of Supplies may, subject to the approval of the Council of Ministers, direct.

The Companies (Surtax) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 21 of 1967]

The object of this Ordinance is to impose on every company or body corporate specified in Part II of the first schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, for the year of assessment 1967-68, a tax at the rate of five per cent of the amount of its chargeable income, in addition to the normal tax imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1950, as subsequently amended.

The Revenue (Five per cent Surcharge) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 22 of 1967]

The object of this Ordinance is to impose a surcharge of five per cent on any amount payable to Government under various enactments such as the Civil Status Ordinance, the Licences Ordinance, the Stamps Ordinance, the Traffic Ordinance etc.

The Council of Ministers and Legislative Assembly (Allowances) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 30 of 1967]

The main object of this Ordinance is to provide for an allowance to be paid to the Leader of the Opposition.

The Employment and Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967

[No. 32 of 1967]

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of an identity card for the workers in certain fields of employment and makes it an offence for any employer to engage or retain any male employee unless such person has been issued with an identity card issued by the authority prescribed by the Minister.

The Medical Council of Mauritius Ordinance, 1967

[No. 33 of 1967]

The object of this Ordinance is to amend and consolidate the law relating to the practice of medicine and the registration of medical practitioners.

The main feature of the Ordinance is the establishment of the Medical Council of Mauritius whose duty shall be—

- (a) to keep and publish a register of duly qualified medical practitioners;
- (b) to exercise disciplinary control over medical practitioners.

The Ordinance imposes an obligation on medical practitioners to obtain full registration before being able to practise in Mauritius and provision is made for the provisional registration of those who, though possessing the requisite academic qualifications, do not possess the experience which would entitle them to full registration

Chapter 9 : Justice, Police and Prisons

J U S T I C E

The laws of Mauritius are basically the old French Codes: the Civil Code, the Penal Code, the Code de Commerce and the Code of Civil Procedure, to which a number of amendments have been made from time to time to suit local conditions.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Company Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Criminal Procedure are, however, almost entirely based on English Law. A number of imperial enactments are made applicable to Mauritius e.g. The Merchant Shipping Acts and other matters governed by Orders in Council. A large number of local enactments, based mostly on English Law or the law of other colonial territories, govern a variety of subjects e.g. labour laws, coinage, official secrets, gambling houses, obscene publications.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies consisting of the Chief Justice, the Senior Puisne Judge and three Puisne Judges.

The chief executive officer of the Supreme Court is the Master and Registrar who, in addition to other judicial functions, exercises jurisdiction in bankruptcy concurrently with the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is a superior court of record and has the same powers (including equitable powers), authority and jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in England. It exercises jurisdiction in divorce and probate matters, and also Admiralty jurisdiction in virtue of the Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890. It has powers of supervision over all the other courts of the colony and hears appeals from the Supreme Court of the colony of Seychelles in civil matters.

Appeals lie to the Privy Council in certain cases from judgments of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Supreme Court preside over the assizes, the verdict being returned by a jury of nine men, the decision requiring a majority of at least seven out of the nine members.

Since the 1st January, 1965, there has been set up a Court of Criminal Appeal. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the Judges of that Court which is constituted by three judges. That court hears appeals from persons convicted before the Supreme Court.

Since the 9th of September, 1963, provision was made to give a judge sitting alone unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil cases and a Court of Civil Appeal was set up. The Chief Justice and the Judges of the Supreme Court are the judges of that court which is constituted by two or three judges as the Chief Justice directs, and which hears appeals from any judgments or orders of a judge sitting alone in the exercise of his original civil jurisdiction.

The Mauritius Constitution Order, 1966, gives the Supreme Court special jurisdiction to protect the constitutional rights of the citizen.

Since the 1st August, 1960, a criminal court, styled the Intermediate Criminal Court, has been instituted to replace with enlarged jurisdiction the Bench of Magistrates, and to ensure more expeditious trials of important criminal cases. The Intermediate Criminal Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Assize Court to try cases of involuntary homicide, arson, bigamy and procuring miscarriage which, before the 1st August, 1960, were exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Assize Court. The Intermediate Criminal Court consists of three senior magistrates. It has jurisdiction to try criminal cases occurring all over the island and has power to impose sentences not exceeding 5 years' penal servitude.

The District Magistrates of the Colony have jurisdiction in civil cases in which the subject matter does not exceed Rs 8,000 in value. They hold judicial enquiries in cases of fire or accidental death, and preliminary enquiries in cases triable by the Assize Court. In addition they deal with certain matters in chambers.

The summary jurisdiction of a District Court in criminal matters is vested in a District Magistrate who deals with the less serious offences and is empowered to sentence an accused party to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one year, and to a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

In addition to the three magistrates who sit on the Intermediate Criminal Court there are now 12 magistrates of whom one administers justice in Rodrigues and is also Civil Commissioner for that dependency.

A visiting magistrate inspects each of the Lesser Dependencies once a year.

There is in addition an Industrial Court which is presided over by a magistrate and which has exclusive jurisdiction—subject to appeal or review—in all labour disputes including workmen's compensation cases and matters arising out of factory legislation and employment of certain categories of servants and other employees whose annual salary does not exceed Rs 6,000.

Administrative control of the Magistracy which hitherto was vested in the Head of the Legal Department has, since 1945, been transferred to the Chief Justice.

The majority of the civil cases brought before the District Courts concern claims for money, or possession of tenement, or ownership of land.

On the criminal side, most of the cases, other than petty breaches of the law, relate to offences involving fraud, e.g. larceny, embezzlement, forgery, or swindling, or offences against the person, e.g., wounds and blows, indecent acts and assaults, or breaches of the road traffic laws.

During the year 1967 fourteen cases were brought before the Court of Assizes.

There were 658 civil cases, entered before the Supreme Court as compared with 527 in 1966, 386 cases were entered before the Intermediate Criminal Court as compared with 269 in 1966. 887 cases were entered before the Industrial Court and 6,187 civil cases and 81,812 criminal cases were heard by the District Courts.

POLICE

Functions

The functions of the Mauritius Police Force are prescribed by section 14 of the Police Ordinance, Cap. 812.

In addition to their primary task of maintaining law and order, the Police are responsible for the control of immigration and emigration, weights and measures, the issue of certain licences and the collection of the fees therefor, the supervision of licensed premises, and other extraneous duties.

Strength

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner of Police, and of such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables as the Legislature may authorise from time to time. The authorised establishment of the Force at the 31st December, 1967 was 41 Officers and 1,588 other ranks, inclusive of 82 Police Women,

4 Accounting Machine Operators; its strength was 39 Officers and 1,486 other ranks, including 32 Police Women and 4 Accounting Machine Operators. In addition, the Special Mobile Force, which forms part of the Police Force and was established in 1960 for purposes of internal security on the departure of overseas troops from Mauritius, has 6 officers and 146 other ranks.

Organisation

The Commissioner of Police, assisted by the Deputy Commissioner and other Officers, has his headquarters at Line Barracks, Port Louis.

The distribution of the personnel of the Force is as follows:

(a) Police Headquarters and the following branches:

- (i) The Forensic Science Laboratory
- (ii) The Criminal Investigation Branch
- (iii) The Immigration and Passport Branch
- (iv) The Traffic Branch
- (v) The Transport and Communications Branch
- (vi) The Force Training Centre
- (vii) The Special Mobile Force
- (viii) Two Police Riot Units
- (ix) The Band
- (x) The Water Police Section
- (xi) The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch
- (xii) The Rodrigues Police Detachment.

(b) Seven Police Districts, controlling 51 Stations and Posts.

The Forensic Science Laboratory

This important institution was set up in 1938 and maintains a high degree of professional competence. It is under the charge of the Senior Police Medical Officer, who is assisted by a suitably trained staff. The laboratory deals with the scientific examination of exhibits, and other aspects of crimes requiring scientific investigation. The laboratory is divided into 5 sections: biology, chemistry, ballistics, physics, and photography. The number of cases investigated was 362 and the number of articles examined 664.

The project of building a new laboratory at Moka and to appoint a full-time Director and Assistants is still under consideration.

The Criminal Investigation Division

This division, which has its headquarters in Port Louis and a field staff attached to every district, is responsible for the investiga-

tion of serious crimes and cases of a special nature such as frauds and defalcations. It is also responsible for collating the statistics of crime for the whole Island. To the Central C.I.D. Headquarters are attached the Finger Print and *Modus Operandi Bureau*, the Central Records of Habitual Criminals, the Firearm Licences Section and the Bicycle Registration Section.

Finger Print and Modus Operandi Bureau

During the year 548 scenes of crime were visited by the Central C.I.D. Staff and 183 articles bearing finger prints were brought to the Finger Print Office by the district Police in 115 cases. Decipherable prints were found in 338 cases and 153 identifications were made. In 8 cases finger prints were the sole evidence available against the accused parties. In 24 cases documents bearing finger prints were referred to the Finger Print Office and in 10 cases identity was established. The finger prints slips of 23,171 criminals (male and female) are on record. The "Scene of Crime" Collection contains 342 photographs of unidentified prints found at scenes of crime. The palm print collection contains 5,761 prints; 2,400 criminals are on the sorter computer.

Photographic Section

The photographic work done by the section during the year was of valuable assistance; 17,590 photographs supplied by the Section included 5,973 crime scenes and 931 scenes of fatal or serious accidents; 729 criminals were photographed and 1 dead body was photographed to assist identification; 602 photographs were also supplied for warrant cards issued to members of the Force, the Special Mobile Force and the Special Constabulary.

Habitual Criminals

Supervision is maintained over habitual criminals and bad characters who are sentenced to police supervision by the courts. There were 2,215 male habitual criminals in the island, including 180 first offenders reconvicted during the year.

Firearms

Firearms are strictly controlled. The number of licensed firearms during the year was 5,220.

Handwriting

In conjunction with the Forensic Science Laboratory the C.I.D. carry out the examination of documents and the identification of handwriting and typewriting in relation to cases of forgery and kindred offences.

Other Duties of the C.I.D.

The Vice and Flying Squads of the C.I.D. among their other duties help to enforce the laws relating to dangerous drugs, gambling, prostitution, illicit distillation, illegal transport and manufacture of rum and liquor, shops, distilleries, illegal slaughtering, private clubs.

Dangerous Drugs

Cases under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance were prosecuted by the Police during the year. Details of these cases are:

<i>Nature of Offences</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>Quantity seized and forfeited</i>
Possession of Gandia ...	62	1 Kilog and 705½ grams of gandia
Cultivating of gandia plants ...	22	1,549 gandia plants (& 15 grams seeds
Possession of opium ...	2	7 grams of opium
Possession of pipe for smoking opium ...	1	1 pipe.

Apart from this 2 kilogs of opium, 1 gram of gandia leaves and 22,945 gandia plants were secured and destroyed.

The Immigration and Passport Section

During the year 5,522 passports were issued, 907 renewed and 218 visaed; 29 emergency passports, 2 collective passports and 73 seamen's certificates of nationality and identity were issued and 44 affidavits in lieu of passports were registered. The immigration staff attended 1,635 ships arriving in Port Louis and 1,421 aircraft at Plaisance Airport. 28,827 persons, including 178 immigrants, entered the Colony and 32,391 left including 2,235 emigrants. 50 emigrants were repatriated.

Traffic Branch

On behalf of the Road Traffic Licensing Authority, the Traffic Police carry out driving tests and issue drivers' licences. 6,116 persons took driving tests during the year and 4,282 were successful.

The number of registered motor vehicles at the end of 1967 was 22,805. There were 2,575 accidents in 1967 as compared with 2,475 in 1966. Of these accidents 2,261 were preventable and the main causes were careless crossing of the road by pedestrians, careless driving, driving too close to the vehicle in front, stepping from behind or in front of another vehicle by pedestrians, loss of control, failing to keep to the nearside when meeting or being overtaken by other traffic and failure to slow down or stop when blinded by headlights of on-coming traffic.

Transport and Communications Branch

The Transport and Communications Branch has under its control a Transport Unit and a radio-telephone network. The Transport Unit consists of:

Lorries	...	...	...	11
Motor Cycles	...	...	...	30
Cars	...	...	...	9
Radio cars	...	...	...	22
Patrol Vans	...	...	...	7
Prisoners' Van	...	...	...	3
Light Motor cycles	...	...	...	30
Mortuary van	...	...	...	1
Land Rovers	...	...	...	17
Ambulances	...	...	...	2
Mobile Canteen	...	...	...	1
Motor Launch	...	...	...	1
Water Truck	...	...	...	1
Morris $\frac{1}{2}$ ton Van	...	...	...	1
Mini Mokes	...	...	...	13

The radio telephone network operates on the V.H.F. system. At the Information or Control Room situated at Police Headquarters are two transmitter/receivers; one controls the W/T cars in Port Louis, and the other acts as a link with other repeater stations situated at Piton and Trou aux Cerfs. The former links Port Louis with the north of the island while the latter acts as a link with other repeater stations installed at Rivière des Anguilles, Rose Belle and Central Flacq in the South and East. At each of these repeater stations there is a link transmitter/receiver working in conjunction with a main transmitter/receiver. All signals received on the link receiver are automatically transmitted to the main transmitter which radiates these signals to radio cars and static units (at Police stations) and vice versa.

Apart from the posts of Tombeau Bay and Old Grand Port, all Police stations and branches are linked by telephone. To enable rapid inter communication between stations and districts, P.B.X's are installed at Police District Headquarters with the exception of Port Louis District where the telephone of all the stations and Police Offices in Port Louis are linked to the P.B.X. of Police Headquarters in Line Barracks.

Training

The selection of recruits for the Force is carried out by the Police Service Commission.

The Training Centre, which is a residential institution aims at training members of the Force on the same lines as in the United Kingdom and at fostering in them such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, good humour, initiative, and ability to rely on their

own judgment and resources. Recruit training includes adequate instruction in laws, police duties and procedure, general knowledge, first aid, elementary drill, riot drill, physical training, self defence, and swimming. The recruits undergo theoretical and practical training, including station and street duties. Lectures on medical jurisprudence, first aid and hygiene are delivered by the Police Medical Officers.

The Special Mobile Force

The Commandant and Deputy Commandant of the Special Mobile Force are British Army officers on secondment to the Mauritius Government and are assisted by two British Warrant Officer Instructors. The Force is otherwise composed of Gazetted Officers of the Police Force acting as Adjutant and Company Commanders, Police Inspectors as Platoon Commanders, Police Sergeants as Section Commanders, and Police recruits who have passed through the Police Training School. During their period of duty with the Special Mobile Force, Officers are known as Lieutenants, Inspectors as Platoon Commanders, and Constables as Privates. Training includes internal security duties, such as anti-riot drill, cordon and search, and military-style tactics in the field. The Force is also noted for its mountain climbing. Men normally remain in the Special Mobile Force for about two years and are given further training in normal Police duties towards the end of their service. On leaving the Special Mobile Force they are posted to normal Police duties and resume their Police career.

During 1967 the Special Mobile Force, which can only be called out with the consent of the Governor, was used on two occasions: first, to help restore and maintain order in the vicinity of one of the polling stations in Port Louis on polling day in the General Election; and second, to assist the Police Riot Units to restore and maintain order in Port Louis in October during demonstrations which were accompanied by hooliganism when relief workers were being discharged.

The S.M.F. is equipped with normal infantry weapons, and radio equipment working on the Police frequency. For transport they have four short-wheel-based Landrovers, four long-wheel-based Landrovers, two 5-ton lorries, one motor cycle and one mobile canteen vehicle, plus two water trailers. The Force also has four 25 pounder guns, forming the S.M.F. Saluting Troop. These guns are paraded and fired on ceremonial occasions.

The Special Mobile Force provided ceremonial guards, and paraded on the occasion of:

- (a) The Queen's Birthday Parade on 10th June.
- (b) The celebration of S.M.F. Regimental Day on 30th June.
- (c) Parade for the opening of the Legislative Assembly on 22nd August.
- (d) Guards of Honour and demonstrations for the visit of General Sir Michael Carver, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commander-in-Chief, Far East, — 22nd — 29th September.
- (e) The Annual Administrative Inspection on 30th November when the Force were inspected by H.E. the Governor and the Prime Minister.

The Band

The Mauritius Police Band, which was first established in 1921, is a full military brass band made up of trained musicians.

The Band had 194 engagements of which 77 were official and its total earnings amounted to Rs 27,416.35 which accrued to the Police Band Fund.

The Water Police

The Water Police is under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, Port Louis (South). The Unit consists of one sergeant and 9 constables. It is equipped with a hundred H.P. motor launch fitted with radio.

Their duties consist in maintaining law and order in Port Louis Harbour; preventing persons from stowing away; assisting in the enforcement of immigration and quarantine laws; supervising the unloading of cattle and goods and assisting the Customs in the prevention of smuggling. During the year the Water Police attended 868 ships which entered the harbour.

The Pay and Quartermaster's Branch

This branch is divided into two sections; the Pay Section and the Store Section, the latter under the special charge of the Assistant Pay and Quartermaster. The Pay Section is responsible for all the financial transactions and accounting of the Force and for the collection of certain inland revenue fees. The Store Section deals with indents for materials, the manufacture and issue of uniforms for all ranks, and the supply of stores and accoutrements to the Force.

The Rodrigues Police

The Rodrigues Police, under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent, is responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Dependency. The authorised establishment is one officer and 32 other ranks.

Special Constabulary

In accordance with Section 47 of the Police Ordinance (Cap. 312) special constables may be appointed at any time. In 1967 the approved strength was 30 Officers and 200 other ranks in Mauritius and 25 in Rodrigues.

First Aid: St. John Ambulance Association

The Mauritius District is divided into two areas; North and South. Each area is under the control of an area superintendent.

The divisions in each area are:

	<i>Members</i>
<i>North Area</i>	
Police Ambulance Division ...	664
Municipal Fire Brigade Division ...	41
Port Louis North Division ...	13
Cadet Nursing Division ...	18
<i>South Area</i>	
Government Fire Services ...	55
Curepipe No. 1 Division ...	26
Vacoas No. 2 Division ...	26
Rose Belle No. 3 Division ...	17
Royal College Cadet Division ...	47
Presidency College Cadet Division	24
Vacoas (Adult) Nursing Division	18
TOTAL ...	949

A new Headquarters has been made available for the North Area. This building is situated in Line Barracks. South Area Headquarters is in Vacoas.

All recruits enlisted in the Mauritius Police Force follow courses of instruction in first aid as part of their curriculum and are afterwards examined. The successful candidates automatically join the Police Ambulance Division which now comprises 664 members.

Members of the Association were on duty at all important functions in the Island.

Special lectures delivered at schools attracted a number of young students who are following preliminary courses in first aid.

Courses of instruction in first aid were given regularly by Doctors and other lecturers.

Games, Recreation and Welfare

As much time as possible is devoted to the playing of games and to recreation generally. The Force possesses good football, basket ball, volley ball, rugby and hockey teams. Inter-district and friendly matches with local teams are frequently played. Boxing and swimming are also popular.

The officers, inspectorate, sergeants, constables and police women, each have their own mess and recreation rooms. A well-stocked canteen is open to all ranks of the Force and to members of the Prisons Department and Fire Services. The Police Band performs at official and demi-official functions in the various messes and institutions of the Force.

A library and reading room is open daily to members of the Force and to public subscribers. Books, reviews and newspapers are regularly imported and are circulated throughout Mauritius and Rodrigues, among members of the Force. The stock of English and French Books in the library was 9,377.

A Police Federation of all ranks from chief inspectors to constables advises on matters concerning the welfare and efficiency of its members, other than matters of discipline and promotion affecting individuals.

Offences

The number of offences reported to the Police during 1967 was as follows:

Crimes	1,396
Misdemeanours	19,860
Contraventions	39,245
TOTAL	60,501

PRISONS

The principal duty of the Prisons Department is to maintain in safe custody the offenders delivered to its care. Subject to this, every possible effort is made to establish in them the will to lead an honest and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so through trade and character training.

There are four institutions in Mauritius dealing with persons received from the Courts:

- (a) Central Prison, Beau Bassin, which includes two Sections for adult female prisoners and industrial school girls respectively.
- (b) Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre.
- (c) Borstal Institution, Grand River North West.
- (d) Industrial School, Barkly, Beau Bassin.

Central Prison

Beau Bassin Prison consists of two three-storey blocks with a capacity to accommodate about 500 prisoners in separate cells. With the enlarged cells about 1,015 prisoners can now be accommodated in case of emergency.

A remand Block having 6 large communal and 6 separate cells can accommodate 90 prisoners.

The other buildings consist mostly of Workshops where the following trades are taught: carpentry and cabinet-making, shoe-making, tailoring, tinsmithy, blacksmithy, basketry. Prisoners also carry out a concrete block making industry, the erection of new buildings and maintenance of existing ones. There is also a hospital ward where all sick prisoners are treated. In the event of serious illness, the case is referred to a public hospital. The Prison Medical Officer visits daily. Places of worship are provided for all denominations.

All prisoners are received and discharged at the Reception Centre where separate cubicles are provided for bath and change of clothes. Female prisoners are admitted direct to the Female Prison. The administrative headquarters of modern design, which was built entirely by prison labour, is situated outside the Prison. A legal advisers' room and a committee meeting room are now provided in the former administrative headquarters located in the Central Prison.

Within the men's prison at Beau Bassin there are 5 yards where prisoners can associate for meals and leisure.

The classification and segregation arrangements are as follows:

(a) Star Class	...	...	No. 3 yard
(b) Trainable Ordinaries	...	...	No. 4 yard
(c) Short Term Ordinaries	...	...	No. 2 yard
(d) Long Term Ordinaries	...	...	No. 1 yard
(e) Young Prisoners	...	...	No. 5 yard

Remands and Trials are segregated from convicted prisoners in a separate block.

The classes are kept segregated as far as possible while at work. There is also in operation a grade system whereby a prisoner may by good behaviour pass successively from Probationary to 3rd, 2nd, and 1st Grade, each grade carrying certain privileges such as extra books, longer time in association, participation in games and outdoor sports activities, working without direct supervision.

Long term prisoners who have reached special grade are allowed association up to 8 p.m.

Young prisoners undergo physical training under a trained instructor every morning. Voluntary education classes are also held each evening under a qualified school Head Teacher attached to the department.

A cinema show is given inside the prison once a week, when films of topical and educational interest are shown. During week-ends the football pitch outside the prison is used by prisoners.

A few public-spirited men and women continued to act as unofficial visitors to the Central and Female Prison. Each has a panel of prisoners whom he visits frequently.

The Female Prison was opened in May 1951. It adjoins the Central Prison but has a separate entrance. Industrial School girls are detained in that part of the Female Prison declared an Industrial School within the meaning of the Ordinance. The Female inmates, who are very few in number, are taught sewing and gardening. Other crafts are also taught by unofficial visitors.

During 1967 11 reports were dealt with by the Prison Board and 445 by the Commissioner and Superintendent of Prisons. There has been a general improvement in discipline during the past years and the earning scheme is largely responsible for this.

Borstal Institution

The Borstal Institution which provides minimum security has accommodation for about 125 youths. It is run on the lines of a United Kingdom Borstal Institution.

The inmates are classified into "ordinary", "probationary" and "special" grades; there is also a penal grade for boys under punishment. Apart from being classified according to statutory requirements, the inmates are grouped into four houses, named after prominent persons, namely Remy Ollier, Labourdonnais, Newton and d'Epinaï, with a view to fostering in them a spirit of competition. As far as possible the selection is made in such a way that the good element predominates in each house.

The scheme whereby lads would be granted leave during their training to re-establish home relations and to afford them the opportunity to meet prospective employers worked satisfactorily during the year, and the response of the lads has been most encouraging.

With a view to encouraging the inmates, after their release, to save money, a system has been introduced whereby the total earnings standing to the credit of an inmate prior to his release are deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank and the savings book handed over to him on his release.

The lads receive daily instruction in carpentry, tinsmithy, tailoring, cooking and gardening, chain link fencing. Compulsory educational classes run at elementary levels with emphasis on English, French and Arithmetic are held under a qualified teacher. Physical training classes are also held daily.

Educational films are shown and explained to the lads weekly and outdoor games are organised each evening. Lads of the special grade go to the seaside once a week to enjoy swimming. Football matches are played against outside teams.

During the year outings were organised at weekends. The annual camp was held at Pointe Jerome during the months of September and October.

A Borstal Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Industrial School

The school has accommodation for about 200 boys and is run on the lines of an English Approved School. Boys up to the age of 18 years are catered for. The senior and junior boys are divided into houses named after prominent persons, but they are separately accommodated. A monthly "house" competition is run with points for conduct, cleanliness and upkeep of the house gardens.

All junior boys attend school daily for four hours under qualified teachers and receive primary school instruction up to the 5th standard. After the 5th standard, boys who are still of school age attend an ordinary Government primary school. Senior boys who are illiterate attend school three evenings a week.

All boys do daily physical training under a qualified instructor and, in addition, take part in organised games. Films of educational value are shown and commented on by the Visual Education Officer and lectures on citizenship, forestry, electricity and animal husbandry have been given by experts who have offered their services to help the boys. Instruction in tinsmithy, brushmaking, shoe-making, carpentry, cooking and gardening is given to the boys in accordance with their aptitudes.

The annual camp was held at Pointe Jérôme in September. An Industrial School Visiting Committee meets monthly and, among other things, decides on questions of release.

Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre

The Rehabilitation Centre at Richelieu which is an open prison designed for long and short term offenders was opened on the 1st July, 1958. By the end of the year the population at the Centre was 126.

The response to the additional responsibility put on the inmates by the introduction of the "Camp Captain" and "Leader System" has been most encouraging.

Animal farming is now firmly established at the centre. Thanks are due to the Director of Agriculture for the unreserved cooperation in the establishment of the above project. This not only provides a training to the inmates in the elements of simple animal rearing but it is also a source of revenue.

The centre is provided with a 12 H.P. 'Lister' generating plant capable of supplying electricity to all buildings in case of interruption of the normal supply.

Stones are crushed at the centre to feed the block-making and building industries with macadams.

All the dormitories are provided with canvas beds and lockers, a W.C. is installed in each dormitory for night use. The kitchen is provided with four Alfa Pressure Cookers, concrete swills and tables, modern wash-hand basins with taps and a provision store. The dining room adjoins the kitchen and works on the "Cafeteria" system as in the United Kingdom.

Religious and educational facilities are afforded to the inmates. At Christmas with the help of the staff, they put up a variety show much enjoyed by the visitors.

Population

The daily average population for the year under review was as follows:

Central Prison	...	...	...	431.9
Richelieu Rehabilitation Centre	...	...	...	117.6
Borstal Institution	...	...	...	110.12
Industrial School	...	...	...	133.3

Chapter 10 : Public Utilities and Public Works

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

The year started with the reservoirs fairly low. However, Cyclone *Gilberte* brought in heavy rains in January and with rainfall above the average for the rest of the year, there was a sensible increase in the output of hydro stations which represented 48 per cent of the total output. The annual production exceeded 120 M units, including purchases from Sugar Estates, and the maximum demand rose to 29,780 kw.

The design of the Ferney Hydro Electric Scheme progressed satisfactorily. Work on the dam has started and it is expected to be substantially completed early next year. The contracts for the switchgear and hydraulic equipment have been awarded.

Development and reconstruction of the network continued on an island wide basis during the year.

The supply of electricity has been extended to another 26 villages, and the total number of consumers reached 93,167 by the end of the year 1967, an increase of 6,982 or 8.1 per cent over the previous year. Sales of electricity amounted to 94.28 million units, an increase of 5.4 million units or 6 per cent on year 1966.

There has been a general revision, since the 16th December, 1967, of the Tariffs in force with the exception of Tariff 511 which is applicable to irrigation Consumers.

The total installed capacity and units generated by each Power Station during 1967 were as follows:

<i>Hydro :—</i>				<i>Kw</i>	<i>Units</i>	
Eau Bleue	...	...	...	4,000	9,818,478	
Tamarind Falls	...	...	...	8,000	30,021,087	
Réduit	...	...	...	600	3,412,582	
Magenta	...	...	...	940	5,551,540	
Cascade Cécile	...	...	...	1,000	4,733,727	
La Ferme	...	...	...	1,200	4,110,472	
Richen-en-Eau	...	...	...	200	335,373	
Bois Chéri	...	...	...	100	112,280	
					16,040	58,095,539
<i>Thermal-C.E.B. :—</i>						
St. Louis	...	...	...	16,000	9,845,129	
Fort Victoria	...	...	...	12,400	36,105,651	
					28,400	45,950,780
<i>Thermal-Sugar Estates :—</i>						
Britannia	...	...	...	1,200	429,730	
St. Antoine	...	...	...	1,200	561,036	
F.U.E.L.	...	...	...	4,000	5,827,471	
Savannah	...	...	...	1,200	2,119,914	
Medine	...	...	...	1,200	2,053,508	
Belle Vue (Mauricia)	...	...	...	960	965,713	
Constance	...	...	...	1,200	2,023,396	
Richen-en-Eau	...	...	...	400	768,374	
Beau Champ	...	...	...	1,000	1,492,966	
					12,360	16,242,108
					56,800	120,288,427
TOTAL						

Production was spread between the various sources of generation as follows:

Hydro	...	...	...	...	48.3%
Thermal	...	...	...	...	38.2%
Thermal Sugar Estates	...	...	...	...	13.5%
					100.0%

PUBLIC WORKS

In January, 1961, the former Public Works and Architectural Departments were integrated with the Ministry of Works under the control of the Minister of Works and Internal Communications. The Ministry is responsible for the maintenance and/or construction of (i) all works in connexion with water supplies, irrigation sewerage, roads, bridges, quays and machinery at the Harbour and (ii) Government buildings.

The Ministry acts as adviser to the other Ministries and Government Departments on matters connected with civil engineering works.

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic Water Supplies

The principal sources of domestic water supplies are Mare-aux-Vacoas, Grand River North-West (Port Louis), Piton du Milieu, La Nicolière and Rivière des Galets.

The Mare-aux-Vacoas water supply is derived principally from a storage reservoir of a capacity of 975 million cubic feet. The reservoir is situated at an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level and serves about half the population of the island in the Districts of Plaines Wilhems, Moka, Black River, part of Port Louis, and the upper parts of Grand Port and Savanne. Before distribution, the water is filtered through slow sand filters at an elevation of 1,640 feet above sea level and chlorinated. The supply of the higher parts of Plaines Wilhems and Grand Port—Savanne is pumped partly by hydraulic and partly by electric power. The quantity supplied to domestic consumption during 1967 averaged 17.1 million gallons per day, of which 3.5 million gallons per day came from ground water pumping stations at Hollyrood and Candos in Plaines Wilhems and from the pumping station at Petite Rivière in Black River District.

The Grand River North West water supply is derived from the river of that name at an elevation of about 250 feet above sea level. It is managed by the Municipality of Port Louis and serves exclusively the city of Port Louis with a population of about

127,000. The water is filtered and chlorinated before distribution. Works completed in 1961 provide for an increase of the supply to 13,000,000 gallons per day.

The Districts Water Supply is derived principally from a reservoir of 112 million cubic feet at Piton du Milieu, situated at an elevation of 1,435 feet above sea level and serves a population of about 150,000 inhabitants in the districts of Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Moka and the lower parts of Grand Port and Savanne. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters at an elevation of 1,385 feet having a capacity of 4,000,000 gallons per day. The water is chlorinated after filtration.

The Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented in the districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart by the La Nicolière Water Supply which provides 1,000,000 gallons per day derived from springs above La Nicolière at an elevation of 1,040 feet. The water is filtered through rapid gravity filters and chlorinated. The filters were put in operation at the end of 1961. In the district of Savanne, the Piton du Milieu supply is supplemented by Rivière des Galets, at an elevation of 825 feet, which provides 400,000 gallons per day. The water is filtered and chlorinated.

A ground water pumping station at Plaine des Papayes supplies 300,000 gallons per day to places in the district of Pamplemousses.

Irrigation

Irrigation water is supplied from La Ferme reservoir and Magenta Canal in the Black River District, and from La Nicolière reservoir in the Districts of Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart. La Ferme reservoir, at an elevation of 450 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 417 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate at present 1,500 acres. Additional supplies are derived from Mare-aux-Vacoas, Mare Longue and Tamarind Falls reservoirs by means of the Magenta Canal which irrigates a further 2,500 acres.

La Nicolière reservoir, at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, has a capacity of 204 million cubic feet and serves to irrigate about 2,000 acres of land. The reservoir is linked to Midlands by the Midlands—La Nicolière Feeder Canal 17 miles long.

Hydro-Electric Power

Water for hydro-electric purposes is supplied from three reservoirs:

(a) the Mare-aux-Vacoas reservoir mentioned above;

- (b) the Mare Longue reservoir of a storage capacity of 222 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,890 feet;
- (c) the Tamarind Falls reservoir of a storage capacity of 72 million cubic feet at an elevation of 1,625 feet above sea level.

The three reservoirs are situated in the catchment area of the Tamarind River and supply water to a power station situated at 960 feet below the Tamarind Falls reservoir and to another 150 feet further down. After going through these power stations, water passes through the Magenta Canal for irrigation purposes in the Black River district.

Work on the hydro-electric project at Eau Bleue was started early in 1955 and completed in 1961. The scheme consists of an earth dam, of approximately 8.65 million cubic feet, providing a storage of 216 million cubic feet of water. The site of the reservoir is on River Eau Bleue, near Midlands. A fall of 600 feet is available between the reservoir site and Le Val where the power station is situated. The Reservoir and Power Station were put into operation in 1961.

The power station has an installed capacity of 4,000 K.W. The output for 1967 was 9.82 million K.W.H. units. A feeder canal from Grand River South East to Eau Bleue reservoir was completed in 1960.

Electricity is also produced at La Ferme power station from the feeder channel to La Ferme reservoir, over a fall of 400 feet, at Cascade Cecile on Rivière Savanne and at Réduit on Rivière Cascade. The total generation in 1967 was 58.8 million KWH units.

METEOROLOGY

The Meteorological Department provides for all climatological and weather services for Mauritius and for international requirements. Six main reporting stations regularly provide full observations from each of the three scattered groups of islands forming the Dependencies, from Diego Garcia, and from the airfield and the central plateaux in Mauritius. These observations are broadcast seven times daily to Africa and Australia. About 42,000 weather reports are collected each year from ships at sea.

The administrative services of the Meteorological Department and the climatological and upper air sections are located at the headquarters at Vacoas. In addition, a hurricane warning centre is operated there when a hurricane warning period is declared for either Mauritius or Rodrigues.

The main forecasting office is at Plaisance Airfield, 19 miles from Vacoas. The increase in both scheduled and non-scheduled air operations continued during 1967.

The forecasting office maintains a twenty-four hour forecast service. The surface weather maps drawn four times daily cover, as far as possible, the whole of the Indian Ocean and surrounding continents between 35°N and 50°S. Upper air charts are drawn twice daily. Forecasts for aircraft flights to the African, Asian and Australian continents and for ocean going vessels, as well as for local purposes, are issued from the Plaisance office.

In addition to the main reporting stations the Department maintains or co-operates with other local authorities in maintaining three minor reporting stations at Port Louis Harbour, Flat Island, and Peros Banhos Island, 250 rainfall stations, twenty sunshine recorders and eight recording anemometers to obtain records mainly required for local purposes. Although numerous and varied enquiries from local and overseas authorities were dealt with, the main emphasis in climatology has continued to be laid upon the requirements of agriculture, hydrology, constructional engineering and secondary industries.

Mauritius is a Member of the World Meteorological Organisation and also plays its part in other international organisations, such as the International Association of Geomagnetism and Aeronomy and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

A second fully equipped Meteorological Station was opened at Le Marechal in Rodrigues in cooperation with the Training School of the Ministry of Agriculture.

A fully equipped geomagnetic station on a site at Plaisance Airport maintains continuous magnetic observations.

THE GRANARY

The Granary, which was completed in 1933, is a two-storeyed building of ferro-concrete and brick and covers an area of 1½ acres. It adjoins a lighter-quay, 389 feet long, served by six electrically operated hoists which lift bagged grain from lighters at the quay to the top floor of the building, which is operated as a Customs transit shed. From the top floor grain is delivered by gravity chutes to the first and ground floors which are divided into twelve and six separate stores respectively. Other gravity chutes connect the first floor with the delivery yard at the rear of the building.

The Granary Ordinance (Cap 64) prescribes that all grain (which includes rice, dhol, lentils, gram, peas and other cereals which may be declared grain for that purpose by Proclamation)

shall be discharged from ships to lighters and conveyed to the Granary for storage. The Ordinance limits the amount of grain which may be stored elsewhere.

The building was designed and erected with the object of protecting grain against contamination and destruction by pests, particularly rodents, and all entrances, exits and personnel lifts are operated with this in view.

All grain is stored in the Granary in bags: there is no bulk storage. Pest infestation is prevented as far as possible by spraying insecticide by means of an apparatus provided for that purpose. To this may be added the dusting of the stores by means of *Malathion*, an insecticide which has been recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture. Measures against white ants and termites are carried out by a local firm under contract and stores are regularly fumigated by the Ministry of Health.

After allowing for passages necessary for the effective use of the disinfecting apparatus, storage capacity is sufficient for approximately 450,000 bags of grain.

The Granary Department, which is responsible for the administration and maintenance of the building, is under the control of the Granary Superintendent who is also the Comptroller of Customs. Handling and stacking of grain is carried out by contract labour. During the year 1966-67, 66,079 tons of rice and 4,512 tons of other grain were handled.

GOVERNMENT FIRE SERVICES

The functions of the Fire Services are prescribed in Section 4 of the Fire Services Ordinance (No. 56 of 1953) and consist in taking all available measures with a view to extinguishing fires and to protecting life and property in case of fire in any area except the District and City of Port Louis, where the Municipal Council is the responsible authority.

The Department comprises an administrative office in Port Louis and six fire stations at Curepipe, Rose Hill, Rivière des Anguilles, Mahebourg, Piton and Flacq. On the 31st December, 1967, the staff was composed of 1 Controller (Chief Officer acting), 1 Office Supervisor (an Executive Officer is performing the duties), 1 Chief Officer, 1 Deputy Chief Officer, 3 Station Officers, 21 Sub Officers, 28 Leading Firemen, 138 Firemen and a clerical staff of five.

The number of fire calls attended to was 407 compared with 677 in the previous year. The loss caused by fire, excluding Port

Louis district, was estimated at Rs 556,184 compared with Rs 2,028,392 in 1966. Appliances on fire calls covered 10,554 vehicle miles.

Within the area covered by the Services there were at the end of the year 1,250 fire hydrants, including 39 new hydrants installed during the year.

The number of requests for the attendance of firemen during performances of stage plays was 68 and the attendance fees collected during the year amounted to Rs 1,368.

The powers conferred upon the Commissioner of Police by the Inflammable Liquids and Substances Regulations (Government Notice No. 179 of 1953) have been transferred to the Controller Fire Services.

The Fire Prevention Section has been established permanently and comprises 1 Station Officer, 3 Sub Officers and 1 Leading Fireman and deals with inspections of fire appliances in Government Buildings and premises licensed for public entertainment the issue of certificates of registration of Filling Stations etc. and transport permits for Road Tank Wagons and Lorries, supervision of constructions and alterations of Stores and gives advice on fire prevention generally.

Fire appliances in nearly all Government Buildings and Cinemas were tested; certificates of registration were issued for 215 Filling Stations, 4 Bulk Depots, 4 Stores and 5 Spraying Rooms; 68 transport permits were issued for Road Tank Wagons and Lorries; 23 plans were approved in respect of alterations to Filling Stations and 2 for new ones; 2 certificates were also issued in accordance with the Building Ordinance.

Thirty requests for pumping etc. on sugar estates, Town Councils and private premises were attended to and fees for these attendances amounted to Rs 1,850.

The average cost per man in the Service during the year was Rs 6,081 while the cost of the Service per head of population (excluding the inhabitants of Port Louis) was Rs 1.89. The total revenue collected in 1966-67 was Rs 31,480.90.

The mobile appliances with which the various fire stations were equipped included 8 fire engines, 2 large and 13 small trailer pumps, 1 portable pump, 9 water lorries, 2 cars, 2 vans, 1 lorry, 2 foam vans, 6 horse-carriers and 1 Land Rover.

The Rodrigues Fire Station is under the command of a Sub-Officer assisted by a Fireman and a number of volunteers. The station is equipped with 2 Land Rovers, 1 large and 2 small trailer pumps and 3 water trailers.

Chapter 11 : Communications

SHIPPING

The Harbour of Port Louis can accommodate at any one time eleven ocean-going and five small vessels.

Vessels are normally moored at buoys in the harbour, though two quays are available, one of 492 feet and able to take a vessel of 30 feet draft and one of 390 feet for vessels of drafts up to 17 feet. Both coal and oil bunkers are available; there is a good supply of fresh water.

Regular cargo services are provided from the United Kingdom by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Company Limited, and from Continental and French Mediterranean ports by the French Companies *Messageries Maritimes*, the *Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire*, the *Svedel Line*, and *S.E.A.L.* A fortnightly cargo service from and to South Africa is operated by the African Coasters.

The Dutch *Royal Interocean Line* vessels call at Port Louis regularly on the Far East, South Africa and South America service, thereby providing a regular passenger and cargo service to and from the Far East and South Africa. Passengers wishing to travel to the United Kingdom usually tranship from the Dutch vessels to the Union Castle Line at Durban. An alternative route is by the French *Messageries Maritimes* to Marseilles and from there by train to London.

A total of 1,151 vessels entered Port Louis during the year with a total net registered tonnage of 2,624,646. Of these 111 were of British register, 72 Dutch, 2 Danish, 78 French, 13 German, 63 Greek, 215 Japanese, 31 Liberian, 31 Malagasy, 66 Norwegian, 24 Panamanian, 8 Swedish, 18 South African, 14 U.S.A., 3 Lebanese, 1 Italian, 52 U.S.S.R., 1 Swiss, 145 Chinese, 3 Cypriot, 1 Ghanaian, 9 Kenyan, 19 Korean, 5 Australian, 7 Yugoslav, 1 Filipino, 1 Belgian, 1 Albanian, 1 Rumanian, 2 Cuban, 63 Mauritian, 2 Israeli, 1 Turkish, 28 Malaysian, 37 Indian, 8 Polish, 7 Pakistani, 1 Irish, 1 Moroccan and 5 Indonesian.

There are three small vessels on the local register. Two of them are employed on services to the dependencies of Mauritius and the third, M.V. "Mauritius", a 1,157 NRT cargo and passenger liner, is employed on runs to the dependencies, Madagascar, South and East Africa and Australia. These vessels have a combined net registered tonnage of 1,821.

During the year, 4,407 passengers entered and 5,981 left the island by sea.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mauritius is served by the International Airport situated at Plaisance, at the South East of the Island, some five miles from Mahebourg. It is managed and operated by the Department of Civil Aviation. There are no other airfields in Mauritius and one private aircraft is registered locally.

Air Mauritius a company of which Government is a shareholder, was set up in June to operate air services between Mauritius, Madagascar, Reunion and other adjoining islands.

Scheduled air services are operated by the following airline Companies:

Air France, which operates three services a week, and some seasonal supplementaries, on the following routes respectively:

Paris—Athens—Entebbe—Nairobi—Tananarive—Reunion—Mauritius and return.

Paris—Marseilles—Djibouti—Reunion—Mauritius and return.

Paris — Cairo — Djibouti — Dar-es-Salaam — Majunga — Tananarive—Reunion—Mauritius.

Quantas, which operates a weekly service Sydney—Perth—Mauritius—Johannesburg and return.

South African Airways, which operates a weekly service Johannesburg—Mauritius—Perth—Sydney and return.

B.O.A.C., which operates a weekly service London—Rome—Entebbe—Nairobi—Mauritius and returning *via* Nairobi and Rome.

Air Malawi, which operates a weekly service Salisbury—Blantyre—Tananarive (Technical Stop)—Mauritius and return.

East African Airways, which operates a weekly service London—Paris—Nairobi—Dar-es-Salaam—Mauritius and returning via Dar-es-Salaam—Nairobi—Cairo—Rome.

Air India, which operates a fortnightly service Bombay—Mauritius and return.

ROADS

This small island of 720 square miles has an excellent system of road communications. It has 824 miles of road of which 79 per cent are tarred. Road traffic is extremely dense.

ROAD TRANSPORT

There were 22,783 motor vehicles registered in the Island in 1967 as compared to 21,214 in 1966. The number in each of the different classes was:

	<i>Private Ownership</i>	<i>Government Ownership</i>
Cars (including 1,371 taxis) ...	12,008	55
Lorries	2,406	235
Buses	634	20
Motorcycles	2,436	115
Autocycles	1,587	—
Dual purpose vehicles ...	592	174
Tractors and Dumpers ...	622	191
Vans	916	122
Road Rollers	28	11
Trailers	525	19
Heavy cars	79	—
Prime movers	4	—
Tankers	1	1
Refuse Collectors	1	—
Mobile Cranes	1	—
	20,840	943

The public bus fleet had increased to a total of 610 in use at the end of 1967. An average of 187,965.2 passengers travelled daily by bus.

There were 4,441 goods vehicles in use in 1967, an increase of 612 from the preceding year's figure. They are used mainly in connexion with the sugar industry for the transport of canes to factories and heavy goods to different part of the island.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION

	Twelve months Rs c	Four months Rs c
1. Heavy motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) other than public service vehicles, constructed or used solely for the carriage of passengers :—		
(a) having seating capacity for thirty or more passengers—		
(1) not exceeding 10 horse power	800 00	294 00
(2) exceeding 10 horse power	900 00	330 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	5 25
(b) having seating capacity for less than thirty passengers—		
(1) not exceeding 10 horse power	600 00	220 00
(2) exceeding 10 horse power	700 00	257 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	5 25
2. Motor cars (on pneumatic tyres) constructed or used solely for the carriage of passengers :—		
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	200 00	74 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	220 00	81 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined motor cars the tax shall be twice the above rates.		
Motor cars belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 10 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor car landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week in duration.		
2A.—Dual purpose vehicles shall be taxed at one and a half times the rate of tax prescribed for motor cars under item 2 of this Schedule :		
Provided that where the Commissioner, on the written application of the owner, is satisfied that any such vehicle is to be used solely for the conveyance of passengers and their accompanied effects the rate of tax leviable shall be the normal rate of tax prescribed for motor cars under item 2 of this Schedule.		
3. Motor cycles (with or without sidecar) :—		
(a) not exceeding 5 horse power	30 00	11 00
(b) exceeding 5 horse power	30 00	11 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of five, an additional amount of	6 00	2 25

Provided that in respect of motor cycles having three wheels there shall be paid an additional fifty per cent of the tax.

Motor cycles belonging to persons on a temporary visit to the Colony shall pay Rs 2 per month irrespective of horse power: provided that no tax shall be chargeable on any motor cycle landed in the Colony for a short stay therein not exceeding one week.

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION—continued

	Twelve months	Three months
4. Locomotives :—		
per metric ton of weight unladen or fraction thereof ...	300 00	110 00
5.—(1) Taxis :—	Rs c	Rs c
(a) not exceeding 10 horse power	108 00	27 00
(b) exceeding 10 horse power	108 00	27 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	8 00	2 00
(2) Contract cars :—		
(a) not exceeding 10 horse power	200 00	50 00
(b) exceeding 10 horse power	220 00	55 00
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	5 25
Provided that in respect of diesel-engined vehicles the tax shall be twice the above rates.		
6. Bus used as public service vehicles and contract buses :—		
(a) having a seating capacity for sixty or more passen- gers	1,200 00	300 00
(b) having a seating capacity for thirty or more passen- gers but less than 60 passengers :—		
(i) not exceeding ten horse power	612 00	153 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	612 00	153 00
together with for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	8 00	2 00
(c) having a seating capacity for less than thirty pas- sengers :—		
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	512 00	128 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	512 00	128 00
together with for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	8 00	2 00
	Twelve months	Crop season
7.—(1) Motor tractors (on pneumatic tyres) used as private carriers :—	Rs c	Rs c
(a) not exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen	160 00	95 00
(b) exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen	320 00	190 00
together with, for each metric ton of weight unladen in excess of two or fraction thereof, an ad- ditional amount of	160 00	95 00
(c) per unit of horse power or fraction of unit of horse power	12 00	7 00
		Four months
		Rs c
		4 50

MOTOR VEHICLE TAXATION—*continued*

		<i>Twelve months Rs c</i>	<i>Three months Rs c</i>
(2) Motor tractors (on pneumatic tyres) used as public carriers :—			
(a) not exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen	160 00	40 00	
(b) exceeding two metric tons of weight unladen together with, for each metric ton of weight unladen in excess of two or fraction thereof, an additional amount of	320 00	80 00	
(c) per unit of horse power or fraction of unit of horse power	160 00	40 00	
	12 00	3 00	
	<i>Twelve months Rs c</i>	<i>Crop Season Rs c</i>	<i>Four months Rs c</i>
8 Goods vehicles (private carriers) other than motor tractors and trailers :—			
(a) not exceeding ten horse power	450 00	265 00	165 00
(b) exceeding ten horse power	525 00	310 00	192 50
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	9 00	5 25
(c) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof, or in the case of the drawing vehicle of an articulated vehicle, per metric ton of the weight unladen or fraction thereof :—			
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	60 00	35 00	22 00
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	70 00	42 00	26 00
9. Trailers used as private carriers per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof	100 00	60 00	37 00
		<i>Twelve months Rs c</i>	<i>Three months Rs c</i>
10. Goods vehicles (public carriers) other than motor motor tractors and trailers :—			
(a) (i) not exceeding 10 horse power	450 00	112 50	
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	525 00	131 25	
together with, for each unit or fraction of unit of horse power in excess of ten, an additional amount of	14 00	3 50	
(b) per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof, or in the case of the drawing vehicle of an articulated vehicle per metric ton of weight unladen or fraction thereof :—			
(i) not exceeding 10 horse power	60 00	15 00	
(ii) exceeding 10 horse power	70 00	17 50	
11. Trailers used as public carriers per metric ton of maximum gross weight or fraction thereof	100 00	25 00	
12. Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with solid rubber tyres shall pay an additional tax of 10 per cent.			
13. Motor vehicles and trailers fitted with steel tyres shall pay an additional tax of 50 per cent.			
14. As from November 1967, a 5 per cent increase in taxation has been levied on the above existing rates.			

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for the postal and telegraph services of the Colony and operates the Post Office Savings Bank. It also acts as an agent for a number of Government departments in so far as the collection of certain revenue and the making of certain payments are concerned. The Money Order Service is available for nearly all parts of the world. The department no longer sells British Postal Orders but continues to encash them.

The main Post Office is in Port Louis. There are besides 33 post offices and 44 postal agencies; one postal agency was upgraded to the status of a post office during the year. These offices are spread throughout the island and all classes of postal and telegraph business are transacted. Postal facilities are also available in Rodrigues.

Air mail connection with all parts of the world is maintained by means of the services operated by *Air France*, *British Overseas Airways Corporation*, *Qantas Empire Airways*, and *South African Airways*. In 1967, the *East African Airways* introduced a weekly flight to and from the United Kingdom via Nairobi; and *Air India* a direct fortnightly service to and from Bombay.

Air mail postage rates have been revised since the 1st January, 1967. The air mail postage for the United Kingdom, India and Pakistan, the principal destinations of the Colony's outward correspondence, has remained at 60 cents per units of 5 grammes. For other destinations, there has been an increase varying between 5 cents and 15 cents per units of 5 grammes, while for Central America, West Africa and South America, there has been a decrease of 15 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents respectively per units of 5 grammes. The "Aerogramme" or "Air letter" service operates to all destinations at the uniform rate of 40 cents.

The number of postal items handled during 1967 was approximately as follows:

Air mail	...	...	5,675,400
Overseas surface mail			1,096,400
Inland mail	...	...	9,780,200

Mauritius is linked to the rest of the world by cables and by radio installations (including radiotelephones with most parts of the world) which are operated and maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited. The Company has an office, a cable and radio station in Port Louis, and a cable station and a radio

installation in Rodrigues. The major part of the overseas telegraph traffic concerns Port Louis and outward and inward telegrams from or for the Capital are accepted, for transmission or delivery, direct by Cable and Wireless Limited. Elsewhere, overseas telegrams are received at post offices and transmitted over land lines operated by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to the General Post Office in Port Louis, for outward transmission by Cable and Wireless; inward telegrams received by Cable and Wireless Limited are similarly transmitted by the General Post Office over the land lines to post offices for delivery.

With the extension of telephone—telegram service to most areas, the Post Office Telegraph lines have been abandoned. The number of inland telegrams handled during 1967 was 8,812 as compared with 9,837 during 1966. Overseas telegrams handled during 1967 amounted to 16,811.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The main function of the Telecommunications Department is to operate the public telephone service, provided by means of two main automatic exchanges of 3,500 and 4,000 lines, two C.B. exchanges of 2,000 and 1,200 lines and eighteen rural automatic exchanges between 50 and 200 lines capacity. All the exchanges, except two R.A.X's, are interconnected by means of underground cables. At the end of 1967 a total of 10,178 exchanges lines were connected, for a total of 15,328 subscribers' stations. The total number of call units for the year was 15,946,711 constituting an increase of about 5 per cent over and above the figure for the previous year.

A Government Coast Radio Station at Vacoas provides communications with ships and coast stations within a range of about 800 miles from Mauritius. It also communicates with Meteorological Stations in the dependencies and intercepts R.T.T. meteorological broadcasts from countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Total traffic handled during the year was 43,480 inward and 2,558 outward messages.

TOURISM

The Mauritius Government Tourist Office was set up in January, 1959, with the purpose of developing the tourist potentialities of the island and expanding the tourist industry in the interest of economic development. The Office is answerable to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which has specific responsibility for the development and promotion of tourism. A

Tourist Advisory Board whose functions are purely consultative advises the Ministry and the General Manager of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office on all matters connected with tourism. The members of the Board comprise representatives of air and shipping companies and of official and private organisations which work in the general interests of tourism. The Mauritius Government Tourist Office is also a full member of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations— a technical and specialised body which consists of government or official tourist organisations of 102 countries and 83 national and international organisations in associate membership. It enjoys consultative status with the United Nations. An immediate benefit which Mauritius derived from the association with the International Union of Travel Organisations was the possibility for members of the personnel of travel agencies to follow a correspondence training course on tourism. Eight candidates have to date followed this course, passed the examinations and obtained their certificates.

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien

A further step towards strengthening the structure of the Association was the signature of the "Protocole d'Accord" by Mauritius and the other participating countries (Réunion, Madagascar and Les Comores) at the General Assembly which was held in St. Denis on the 29th and 30th August, 1967. In November, the Minister of Commerce and Industry attended a meeting of Heads of delegations at which the General Manager of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office was appointed Secretary/Treasurer of the Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien.

Development of Tourism

Tourist arrivals in 1967 are estimated at 15,000 which represents an increase of 15 per cent over the previous year.

In its efforts to create a greater appreciation of the importance of the tourist industry as a foreign currency earner and as a means of improving this country's balance of payments, the Office was helped by the Press and Broadcasting Service.

Local bodies and private organisations showed equally their awareness of the value of tourism in contributing to the provision of amenities and the improvement of tourist facilities.

In August, Air India started the operation of a fortnightly service. This service opened up new prospects for the tourist industry. Further improvement in air communications was the introduction by Quantas and South African Airways, of Boeing 707 jets on their route. This brought both countries within a few hours of Mauritius.

As guest of these airlines, the General Manager had the opportunity of visiting Africa and Australia where he made contact with personalities in the travel trade.

Particular attention was paid to the reception of visitors, one of the essentials of the Tourist Industry. Whether they arrived by air or sea, they could depend upon the assistance of the hostesses at the airport and on board passenger ships. Financial restrictions during the year affected the conveyance of hostesses to the airport— a key point—; their attendance at the Information Counter was in consequence reduced, despite the increasing demand upon their services.

Hotel Industry

As a result of the opening of " Isle de France " a beach hotel which is situated at Grand Bay, the number of rooms available for tourists was increased to 338.

Fleurir Maurice Competition

The aims of the competition which was in its second year are to improve the aesthetics of towns and villages by encouraging the widespread planting of flowers, shrubs and the replanning and decoration of certain areas.

As in the previous year, the District Councils responded with enthusiasm and showed eagerness in organising the selection of the finalists for the challenge competition which was held in rural areas in December. Challenge cups and shields had been kindly donated by commercial firms, H.M.S. Mauritius and by various other organisations and bodies connected with the Tourist trade. Money prizes were offered by the Banks.

Fort Adelaide and Signal Mountain Projects

Work on the landscaping of Fort Adelaide was successfully carried out and the access road was improved.

After major repairs had been effected to the road leading to the top of Signal Mountain, trees were planted on the slope.

Mauritius Pavillion at International Exhibition at Montreal

The Office helped the Commissioner-Genarl who is the Chairman of the Tourist Advisory Board in collecting exhibits and preparing the Mauritius Day in Montreal. Further participation consisted of the attachment to the Pavillion of two hostesses of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office for the operation of an Information Counter and the supply of 76,000 tourist brochures. With the collaboration of the " Académie Mauricienne " a leaflet surveying Mauritian Cultural life was printed. Of this issue, 500

copies were distributed in Canada. Besides fostering interest in Mauritius as instanced by the coverage given to the Pavillion in the Canadian press and in broadcasting, Expo 67, created a demand for information about various aspects of life in the island. Inquiries continue to be received from Canada and other countries.

Publicity Overseas

Personalities interested in the tourist trade and industry, writers, journalists and cameramen were provided with facilities for obtaining information and photographic material. When the occasion demanded, arrangements were made for these visitors to meet Mauritian personalities.

Hospitality was extended to twenty travel agents and journalists from South Africa who were the guests of "Air Madagascar" on their inaugural flight in August.

Other visitors of note were Mr. F. Clune, a well known Australian writer. Mr. Clune was accompanied by Mrs. Clune, for his visit to Mauritius, Mr. Arthur Bishop, Tourist Adviser to Kenya Tourist Development Corporation, Mrs. Weaver, Sales Representative to Pan American Airways in Nairobi and Mr. Mel Pratt, Senior Officer of the Australia News Bureau.

The impact of the publicity derived from the help given to the visitors was reflected in the number of articles which were published in the overseas press. Mauritius will also be featured in a book to be published within the coming months by Mr. Clune.

Publications

A revised edition of the illustrated brochure "Mauritius Welcomes You" was reprinted. 20,000 copies were distributed in Montreal and the remaining copies were made available to Travel Agencies, air carriers and shipping companies. Two new publications, one abundantly illustrated folder entitled "Mauritius Where Blonde Beaches and Blue Waters Beckon You" and a booklet "Mauritius Innerspace Eldorado" commissioned by the Office from Lt. Commander James Armstrong of H.M.S. Mauritius were extensively distributed.

Promotional activities were supported by advertisements in the overseas press and in English and French reference books. Insertions in "Travel and Trade News Pictorial" were illustrated by black and white photographs and a colour map of Mauritius. These advertisements were spread over a year.

A further instance of the close co-operation which exists between this Office and air carriers was the production of a special issue devoted to Mauritius of Qantas Airways Magazines. For this publication the airline secured a wide coverage throughout their Offices.

Numerous additions totalling 623 black and white photographs and 29 colour slides were made to the photographic library. Visiting journalists and Travel Agents drew from the library to illustrate articles.

Press releases designed to inform the local press, air and shipping companies, travel agencies and overseas organisations involved in tourism about development in Mauritius were issued when circumstances warranted this service.

The monthly bulletin "Coming Events" compiled by the Office continued to serve its purpose, as shown by requests from hotels, travel agencies and at the Office information counter at Plaisance Airport.

Chapter 12 : The Press and Information Services

THE PRESS

The history of the Press in Mauritius has been traced as far back as 1778. "Le Cernéen", one of the existing daily newspapers, has had an uninterrupted existence of more than 132 years and "Le Mauricien", another daily, has been published regularly for the past 57 years. The languages in which the newspapers are published are French, English, Hindi, Tamil, Urdu and Chinese. 11 newspapers appear daily and 20 appear twice weekly, weekly, fortnightly or monthly.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Since the 4th February, 1966, the Central Information Office is operating as the Government Information Services Division of the Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications (now Ministry of Information and Broadcasting) with which it has been integrated. The main functions of the Division are:

- (a) to establish and maintain relations of confidence and mutual understanding with all sections of the Press;
- (b) to ensure a flow of accurate information from the Government to the public;
- (c) to impress upon the public the following themes:
 - (i) the facts of the situation in which Mauritius finds itself (as summarised in the Report: A time for decision) and the consequences which will follow if it is not remedied;
 - (ii) the strategy and plans of the Government in dealing with the situation;
 - (iii) the need to abolish economic waste;
 - (iv) the need for increased food production.

The broadcast feature entitled "Monday Night Topic" prepared in French and Hindi by the Ministry continued to be on the air throughout the year. As in previous years, this programme provided listeners with comments on topical news most of them chosen, apart from their relevance to current themes, for their social, economic and educational value.

Apart from the feature mentioned above, the Ministry provided the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation daily with local news of public interest, communiqués from the various ministries and departments and, whenever any public utility campaigns organised by the office warranted it, with slogans.

The mobile cinema units gave 789 public shows and 144 private shows to social or other welfare organisations and semi-official bodies during the year as compared with 839 public shows and 182 private shows in 1965.

6 editions of the Ministry's bilingual (English/French) bulletin "INFORMA" were published during the year. This 12-15 page roneoed publication, which was adorned during the year with bi-colour reproduction, has a circulation of 3,000. 1,500 copies of a Hindi version of this bulletin were also published. There is an ever growing demand for these bulletins.

The Ministry gave considerable help and assistance to the following major campaigns launched during the year by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture respectively:

"Post Office Savings Bank," "Family Planning", and "Eat More Fish".

The Ministry continued to send, as in previous years, copies of the weekly Bulletin in French and Hindi to the Commonwealth Office, the British High Commissioner's Office in India and to the Mauritius Commission as well as to the Mauritius Students' Unit in London.

Photographs showing the implementation of Government projects, Ministerial and other Government activities, as well as other aspects of the Mauritian National Life, continued to be displayed in front of Government House.

Since the setting up of the British Information Services in November 1964, all periodicals, films, tapes and stereos from the Central Office of Information, London, are channelled direct to the B.I.S. for distribution. However, an appreciable number of the "Commonwealth Today" publications, both in English and Hindi, and the Commonwealth posters are sent to the Ministry by the B.I.S. for distribution. These publications were distributed as usual to schools, colleges, youth clubs, village councils, social welfare centres and other institutions.

There was a continuous increase in the demand for these publications especially by the youth clubs and village organisations which are growing every year in number.

Only 144 16mm British News and 257 16mm Documentary films are available in the Library. The number of subscribers and borrowers has gone down to 13 and 8 respectively. The result of this decrease was due to the B.I.S. receiving the films direct from C.O.I. London.

Some 45 requests for information about Mauritius, as compared with 58 last year, were received at the Ministry. Enquiries about possibilities of settlement and touristic facilities in this country formed the bulk of these requests. A distinctive note of interest in the industries, economy and administration of the island was also quite noticeable.

There has been a great step forward during the year in the distribution of books by the mobile library service. The number of distribution points has risen to 62 and this was made possible by the grant free of charge through the efforts of the Ministry of 3,828 volumes of books by the National Central Library, London and the U.S. Embassy at Tananarive. The Mobile library van is on the road twice a week for library service over and above its commitments for film shows to the rural areas for the exclusive benefit of labourers.

ELECTIONS 1967

The Ministry launched an island-wide publicity programme to cover the General Elections held on 7th August. Appeals of His Excellency and leaders of political parties on the radio and T.V. to the public for a disciplined and peaceful electoral campaign, were translated in Hindustani, tape recorded and played back throughout the island. Copies were also sent to the Press for publication.

A poster informing the public of the date of Polling Day and the general procedure of voting was prepared and copies thereof were put up in conspicuous places in each constituency. A simplified Hindi version of the poster was sent to all Village and District Councils.

Slogans appealing to the public to exercise their rights of voting and to refrain from creating trouble by word or deed were fed to the Press for publication till Polling Day. The slogans were also flashed by the M.B.C./T.V. in European and Oriental languages.

A film entitled : " How to vote " shot in collaboration with the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation and the Electoral Commission was released by the M.B.C./T.V. with comments in French, Creole and Hindustani. The film was also shown through the Ministry's Mobile Cinema Units in all parts of the island with commentaries in Creole. The projection of the film was combined with the announcing of the list of polling stations.

The Ministry also actively participated in the negotiations held at Le Reduit with Leaders of main political parties for a series of general election broadcasts on T.V. and radio.

A "hot line" was installed between the Police Headquarters and this Ministry for use on Polling and Counting Day. A teleprinter service was in operation at the Ministry's headquarters to facilitate the transmission of the results of the elections to the Press.

In January 1962, responsibility for the Mauritius Broadcasting Service was transferred from the Chief Secretary's Office to the newly created Ministry of Information, Posts and Telegraphs and Telecommunications.

On the 8th June, 1964, the M.B.S. became a Corporation known as the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation under Ordinance No. 7 of 1964. Ministerial responsibility for the Corporation now rests with the Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

Work on the new Broadcasting House which started in October, 1963 was completed in 1964, and in October of that year the administrative and programme sections moved to the new Broadcasting House.

As regards television transmission, the main transmitter had already been installed in 1963. In the course of the year 1964, three repeater stations were installed to ensure full coverage of the whole island. The Television service was inaugurated on the 8th February, 1965 and programmes are now transmitted daily from 1830 to 2200 hours.

Since 1944, the number of radio licences in force has increased from 2,746 to 61,312 of which 8,074 were in respect of new radio sets licensed in 1967.

At the end of 1967 the number of licensed television sets was 9,179 of which 3,001 were in respect of new television sets licensed during 1967.

In 1966-67 the recurrent expenditure of M.B.C. amounted to Rs 3,009,504 compared with a total revenue of Rs 1,753,438 derived from wireless and television licences and from commercial advertisements.

The two 10 Kw transmitters operate on the 439.2 metre band for listeners in Mauritius and on the 31 and 61 metre bands for listeners in the dependencies. A 250 W transmitter operating on 439 metres is available in case of emergency.

The Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation is also responsible for the maintenance of the radio services belonging to the Telecommunications and Meteorological Department and the Marine Services.

Radio transmission is carried out for an average of 112½ hours per week, since 1963, compared to 72 hours in 1962, in the course of which English, French, and Hindustani are spoken. Programmes are also broadcast in Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Telegu, Gujrati and Marathi and in the two chinese dialects.

Television transmissions are carried out on an average of 24½ hours each week. Local productions and imported film programmes are broadcast in English, French and Hindustani.

Owing to the lack of local professional radio artists, radio programme mainly consist of recorded music and of transcriptions recordings supplied by the British Broadcasting Corporation and the Office de Radiodiffusion Television Française.

On the Television Service however, the maximum possible use is made of local artists, and, including news bulletins, approximately 30 per cent of the television transmission consists of live material.

On the radio services, eight news bulletins—two in English, four in French, and two in Hindustani—covering a total of one hour and twenty minutes, are broadcast daily.

The Ministry of Education broadcasts 2½ hours of radio programmes weekly for the benefit of primary and secondary schools. Towards the latter end of 1967, the Ministry arranged for the television transmission of B.B.C. educational films amounting to about one hour weekly, for adult education.

Chapter 13: Local Forces

MAURITIUS NAVAL VOLUNTEER FORCE

The Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force completed its 18th year of service on 30th September 1967.

On 31st December 1967 the Force consisted of the Commanding Officer; one Lieutenant as Staff Officer, one Chief Petty Officer, two Petty Officers and eight ratings on the permanent staff and three Petty Officers and eighty five other ratings as volunteers. Only one intake of Probationary New Entries was made during the year for which 950 applications were received.

Evening Drills were held twice weekly and extra sea training was carried out on board M.F.V. 189 on specified days and week-ends. Attendance at all forms of training remained high.

The 14 days annual compulsory training took place in October at Anse-la-Raie and was attended by 94.8 per cent of the Force. During this period all members carried out the normal routine of the Ship's Company of a Naval Establishment. Instruction was given in general seamanship, boat-work, sailing, communications, rifle shooting, mechanical engineering and physical training. Sea training was carried out daily in M.F.V. 189.

During the year the Force provided contingents for the Queen's Birthday and Remembrance Day parades and paraded a Guard of Honour for the Commander-in-Chief, Far East. The Force and Headquarters were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station on 6th March 1967.

On 12th December 1967 the Government announced the intention to disband the Force on 30th June 1968.

Chapter 14: General

THE MAURITIUS INSTITUTE

The Mauritius Institute, situated in La Chaussée, Port Louis, traces its origin back to the year 1880 when an Ordinance was passed "to establish and incorporate a Public Museum and a Public Library, for the purpose of promoting the general study and cultivation of the various branches and departments of Arts, Science, Literature and Philosophy, and for the instruction and recreation of the people".

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on the 23rd November, 1880, by Sir George Bowen, then Governor. The building was completed in 1884 and in the course of the following year the Natural History Museum, known as the "Desjardins Museum", until then housed in a wing of the Royal College in Port Louis, was transferred to the new building. The public library was opened in 1902, following a munificent bequest by Sir Virgile Naz. The Institute has expanded its activities over the years and to-day it comprises a Public Library, a Natural History Museum, an Historical Museum, a small Art Gallery, and a Memorial Museum.

The Institute is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of ten members appointed annually by the Governor and of such persons as may be recommended by any literary or scientific society associated with the Institute. The staff consists of a Director, an Assistant Director of Museum, a Librarian, and eighteen other officers.

The Public Library

The Mauritius Institute Public Library was created in 1902 from a nucleus of some 9,000 volumes which had been bequeathed to the Colony by Sir Virgile Naz, K.C.M.G. (1825-1901). This set is now, in accordance with the will of the donor, kept separately. By subsequent purchases and gifts the stock of books has risen to 44,967 volumes. These cover a wide range of subjects: Arts, Science, Technology, Biography, Fiction, Education etc. and include various dictionaries, directories and encyclopaedias. The majority of the books are in English and French, but a special bookcase is devoted to oriental languages. Legislation provides for the compulsory deposit in the library of one copy of all books, pamphlets and separates published locally and this right of legal deposit, which exists since the foundation of the library, is an implicit recognition of its status as the National Library of the island.

An important feature of the library is the collection of works, periodicals and manuscripts in many fields of study relative to Mauritius and the other Mascarene Islands. The collection is as far as possible extended to publications on Madagascar, and at the end of the year was composed of 3,886 volumes. During the last decade, the scope of this local section has been enlarged to include, geographically, works on the Indian Ocean and, topically, monographs and reference works bearing on those themes in the development of which Mauritius has a part to play. Microfilms of rare works and of certain documents in overseas institutions have also been acquired. The bibliographical section has been enlarged and together with the existing card-catalogue provides facilities to the many research workers and students who make use of the library. These fall in several categories: overseas workers at universities or research institutions who maintain a regular correspondence with the Institute, visitors carrying on field work for shorter or longer periods in the island, visiting experts or technicians on Government missions, members of local institutions, societies and Government departments requiring information on a wide range of subjects.

The existence of a valuable section on natural history and biology must also be mentioned. It consists of an important collection of works (about 6,000 volumes) many of which are now very scarce. Most of these books belong to the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius, which is incorporated with the Mauritius Institute.

The volumes are arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Browne system of book issue is in use.

Access to the Public Library is free, but a deposit of Rs 10 (15shs.) is required from readers wishing to borrow books. Some sections are however reserved and loans are made in special circumstances only. The number of registered borrowers has increased from about 200 in 1945 to 2,490 in 1967. The number of readers using the library facilities during the year was 63,657 and the book circulation for the same period was 66,125.

The Natural History Museum

The Natural History Museum is mainly regional in character and contains representative collections of the fauna, flora and geology of Mauritius and of the neighbouring islands. The Museum was visited by 70,573 persons during the year.

The first gallery of the Museum contains mammals, birds and reptiles. The mammals which are on show comprise the following introduced ones: the Japanese deer, the Malaysian macaque, the wild boar, the Indian hare and the Madagascar tenrec. Also displayed are the indigenous bats, three species of whales and a rare visitor: the elephant seal.

The birds have been grouped into shore, marsh, land, game and sea birds and most of the hundred or so species occurring here can be seen. A special case contains the nine endemic species left on the island; another displays paintings of extinct species as well as the only known skeleton of the flightless Red Hen (*Aphanapteryx bonasia*); a third is devoted to the dodo and its relative the Rodrigues Solitaire. The latter is exemplified by a skeleton and a water colour but the dodo is represented not only by a complete skeleton and a painting, but also by a feathered restoration. A water colour of a white dodo, thought by some to have existed in Réunion, is also displayed.

The Reptiles on show are various aquatic and land tortoises, one of which, Marion's tortoise, is famous for having had the longest known life span: about 200 years.

The second gallery contains marine animals. Wall cases display some of our colourful fishes whose shapes vie with the colours.

Other cases give some idea of the large number of starfishes and sea-urchins living in the lagoon, and include cidarids whose spines, thin and delicately curved or massive and decorated, focus interest on the group. Most visitors spend quite some time looking at the marine shells which are on show. More than a thousand species occur round our coasts and among the best known ones are *Harpa costata* and *Conus clytospira* of which only 9 specimens are known in the world. The land and fresh water molluscs are as important scientifically, but much less attractive. Some of them are found in Mauritius only and one freshwater mollusc is known to harbour the worm responsible for bilharzia.

The third gallery contains geological, botanical as well as zoological material, the most important part being Crustacea and Corals set up so as to appear in a natural habitat.

The Institute also possesses reserve collections for study, and its herbarium material is housed in the buildings of the Sugar Industry Research Institute, where, together with material from other institutions, it constitutes the Mauritius Herbarium.

Biological Research

The very interesting remnants of the indigenous land fauna and flora, together with the rich life of the surrounding seas present excellent opportunities for biological research. Scientific collections of all groups are made and these are studied overseas and locally by experts, the results being published in the Mauritius Institute Bulletin and in specialised publications abroad.

Art

The Institute possesses some 300 lithographs and engravings as well as 60 paintings. The latter include a few works by Mauritian artists but the bulk of the collection is by foreign artists and was presented in 1921 by the late Edgar de Rochecouste. In this collection are to be found works of well known painters like Ziem, le Sidaner, Harpignies, and Besnard.

The Historical Museum

A subsidiary museum devoted to local history has been arranged in an old French house at Mahebourg. It was in this house that Monsieur de Robillard, the French Commandant of Grand Port, received the two wounded commanders of the English and French squadrons, Admirals Willoughby and Duperré, during the well-known naval battle of August, 1810. Several objects connected with this episode and recovered one hundred and twenty-four years later from the wreck of the *Magicienne*, one of the English frigates sunk in Grand Port bay during the engagement, are exhibited. These objects include a portion of the ship's hulk, several heavy guns and carronades, cannon balls, grape-shot, copper coins, pieces of a sailor's uniform and various other relics.

The capture of the Island by the British at the beginning of December, 1810, is illustrated by a series of coloured prints drawn on the spot by Temple.

A section of the museum is devoted to the display of a valuable collection of maps, charts, engravings and water-colours, some of which depict life in Mauritius as it was in the past. Worthy of special mention in this section are a portulan map published at Amsterdam in 1595, probably the most accurate map of the region available at the time of the first Dutch visit to Mauritius in 1590, an English map of Mauritius by Mount and Page published in 1745 and derived from a Dutch source; Abbé de la Caille's map (1753) which is the first accurate map of the Island; Bellin's map of 1763 and two maps by Lislet Geoffroy, published

by the British Admiralty in 1813 and 1814. Modern maps are also shown, including the fine one-inch map by Descubes (1880) which is of great practical interest as it indicates the site of over a thousand concessions.

Among the series of lithographs and water-colours recording the life, scenery and customs of different periods, may be noted six water-colours by Kelsey (early 1840's), coloured prints by Thuillier, coloured lithographs by Bradshaw and Rider (1831-32), water-colours by Leroy (1860's), and a water-colour panoramic view of Mauritius, sketched from Port Louis harbour by Augustus Earle who was on board the *Beagle* when Charles Darwin visited Mauritius in 1836.

A number of items connected with the French occupation of the island are on show: portraits of Decaen, Labourdonnais and Poivre; pieces of local furniture having belonged to Mahé de Labourdonnais; exhibits from the East Indiaman Kent captured in the Bay of Bengal by the famous corsair Robert Surcouf in 1800.

Objects pertaining to subsequent periods include the busts of two English governors: Sir Lowry Cole and Sir John Pope Hennessy; relics from memorable shipwrecks in the neighbourhood of Mauritius; the Roll of Honour of Mauritian soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War; trophies presented by H.M.S. *Mauritius*.

Progress in methods of transport in Mauritius is illustrated by one palanquin, two sedan chairs and a model of a double decker railway carriage.

During the year the Historical Museum was visited by 15,019 persons including 3,978 school children.

The R. E. Hart Memorial Museum

The bungalow in which a Mauritian poet, Robert-Edward Hart, spent his last years was purchased by Government in 1964 for conversion into a Memorial Museum. This was opened to the public on 8th November and till the end of the year had been visited by 2,041 persons.

Learned Societies

The following scientific and literary societies are associated with the Mauritius Institute:

- (1) *The Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius* was founded in 1820 under the name of *Société d'Histoire Naturelle* and was honoured in 1847 by the permission

of Queen Victoria to add the word "Royal" to its name. Its activities extend to most branches of natural history.

Lectures on science and art are delivered from time to time either by its members or by visitors. During the year there were 6 lectures, which concerned natural history subjects. The Society owns a library which contains many rare and valuable books and periodicals on natural history, and publishes annual Proceedings.

- (2) *The Société de Technologie Agricole et Sucière de Maurice* is a technical body founded in 1910 and devoted to the study of questions relating to agriculture and to sugar technology. The papers and proceedings of the Society are published in the quarterly *Revue Agricole*.
- (3) *The Société des Ecrivains Mauriciens* was founded in 1938 with the object of encouraging the publication of literary works, and of establishing contacts with literary institutions overseas.
- (4) *The Indian Cultural Association* was founded in 1936 with the object of promoting Indian Culture in Mauritius and fostering spiritual ties with India. It publishes a quarterly journal called "*The Indian Cultural Review*".
- (5) *The Société de l'Histoire de l'Ile Maurice* was founded in 1938 to foster and encourage the study of the Colony's history by the collection of documents on local history, publication of historical works, and the organisation of historical exhibitions and lectures. One of the principal activities of the Society has been the production of the *Dictionary of Mauritian Biography*, thirty parts of which have already appeared. These contain about one thousand biographies of persons connected with Mauritius by birth or residence. The Society awards prizes to school children to encourage the study of Mauritian history. It keeps in touch and exchanges publications with overseas institutions of like interests.

THE MAURITIUS ARCHIVES

The Mauritius Archives Office is not only one of the oldest departments of the Colony, dating from the early years of the French settlement, but it is also one of the oldest archive centres of the Southern Hemisphere, ranking only after the Cape and Réunion repositories.

Under French rule the Office was a branch of the *Conseil Supérieur* and received special attention from the authorities. An early instance of the interest of the French Government in colonial archives is provided by the edict of 1776, which set up a central "*Dépot des Chartes des Colonies*" at Versailles and enacted regulations for their better preservation. Another important measure was the establishment in Mauritius in 1808 of a "*Dépot des Cartes de la Marine*" which for a long time supplied sailors and travellers in the South Indian Ocean with valuable information.

At the time of the land fighting which led to the surrender of the Island by the French, the local archives were removed from Port Louis to a safer place of custody in Plaines Wilhems and thus escaped damage. In 1815, after the final cession of Mauritius to Great Britain, they were handed over to the British authorities in an almost complete state, as comparatively few of the records were retained by the French Government.

Until 1949 the Archives were attached to the Registrar General's Department, and from January, 1950, to the Central Administration. By the Archives Ordinance (No. 71 of 1952) they were transferred to an Archives Department which is the central repository of all public archives.

The Archives Office is now divided into the following sections :

- (i) the Repository, which comprises *inter alia* the records of the old French Administration (1721-1810), records of the British Administration (from 1810), notarial records, and private records;
- (ii) the Library, which, besides being the official registry of all publications issued in Mauritius, contains Mauritian printed abroad, reference books on general history, colonial history and archivology with a section devoted to collections of stamps, seals, currency notes and other material;
- (iii) the Land Registry, which comprises the records of the former Land Court, with a section containing maps, charts and plans.

The Department is also equipped with a photostat for the photocopying of records and the supply of copies to Government departments and to the public.

The control and disposal of records is supervised by the Public Archives Records Committee. The Chief Archivist also inspects regularly archives lying in repositories other than the Archives Department.

Publications include the annual report, the quarterly *memo-randa* of books issued in Mauritius and registered in the Archives, and the publications issued by the Archives Publication Fund Committee (established in 1951).

The bibliographical survey of Mauritian started in 1951 was completed in February, 1955. The book, including about 1,000 pages and comprising altogether 8,865 entries, was published in 1956 under the title of Bibliography of Mauritius, 1502-1954. It was compiled with particular attention to historical development and with the main object of meeting the needs of those interested in history. To keep it up to date a bibliographical supplement including additional material recorded during each successive year from 1955 onwards, is issued as an appendix to the annual report of the Archives Department. Eleven supplements have appeared.

In 1966 the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee issued its ninth publication entitled: "*Les archives démographiques de l'Île Maurice: registres paroissiaux et d'état civil (1721-1810)*", edited by Mr. H. Adolphe.

Former publications of the Committee comprise an Atlas-Souvenir to commemorate the work of Abbé de la Cailie in Mauritius, a selection of documents on early American trade with Mauritius, an inventory of the records of the French East India Company's administration for 1715-1768 preserved in the Archives, a study on Mauritius and the spice trade, an account of a voyage to Mauritius and the Indian Ocean countries in 1802-05 a selection of documents on the various constitutions of Mauritius and a guide to the records of the French regime for 1721-1810 preserved in the Archives.

BRITISH COUNCIL

In August 1967, Mr. K. Lewis, an expert in the teaching of New Mathematics visited Mauritius as a British Council Lecturer and by arrangement with the Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs a series of courses was given for secondary and primary school teachers at the Teachers' Training College.

Mr. D. Chisman, Assistant Director CREDO and Principal Science Education Officer of the British Council visited Mauritius in November 1967 to investigate the possibility of Credo-sponsored projects in science or mathematics at school level in Mauritius.

The language laboratory of the British Council continued to be used during the year by students of the Government Teachers' Training College. In addition courses were organised by the Council for H.S.C. students of the Loreto Convent, Rose Hill; students of the secretarial course of the Loreto Convent, Curepipe; students of the John Kennedy College and of the University of Mauritius. Special courses were also arranged for members of the Police Force.

Two scholarships for the Teaching of English as a second language were awarded to two primary school teachers: Mr. L. Mulliah who is now studying at Leeds Institute of Education and Mr. S. Mohit who is now at Moray House, Edinburgh.

A two months bursary was awarded to a Mauritius music student To Ting Hoi for further studies at the Royal College of Music, London.

Mr. André Decotter, Town Clerk, Rose Hill Town Council and Mr. Pierre Renaud, Treasurer and Welfare Officer of Curepipe Town Council were awarded visitorships to enable them see something of the Art Galleries, Museums and Theatres in the United Kingdom.

Another British Council visitor was Mr. R. Lamy, Chief Inspector of Schools, Ministry of Education, whose programme included visits to CREDO, OVAC, NAVAC and Nuffield Lodge and Schools connected with the New Mathematics Programme.

Mrs. L. G. Ash, Youth Officer of the Ministry of Education was awarded a one month visitorship to familiarize herself with youth work in Great Britain.

Mr. E. François, a municipal Councillor and secondary school teacher was given a 5 weeks' visitorship to get an insight into and familiarize himself with local Government practice in the United Kingdom.

Programmes of visits in the United Kingdom were also arranged by the Council's Visitors Department for a number of Mauritians going on overseas leave.

48,810 books were loaned from the library during the year and the library stock at 31st December was 11,242.

Book presentations were made to the library of Rodrigues to St. Paul's Theological College, to the Mauritius Film Club, the Nursing Association, to the library of Vacoas/Phoenix Town Council and to secondary schools and youth clubs.

Alliance Française

The Mauritius Branch of the *Alliance Française* was founded in 1884 with the object of encouraging the study of the French language by means of French courses in schools and annual examinations, by meetings, conferences and a mobile Cinema Unit showing films on French literature and art. Two scholarships are awarded yearly by the French Government to the best candidates of our Terminal Class. 6 scholarships are awarded yearly to *Alliance Française* Society by the University of TANANARIVE.

Two prizes are awarded annually to the best candidates in French of the Royal College, Queen Elizabeth College and many other Colleges. More than 2,500 boys and girls took part in the *Alliance Française* Examinations.

The Labourdonnais College, which provides secondary education leading to the baccalaureat, was opened in 1953 by the *Alliance Française*.

Mauritius Dramatic Club

The first record of an organized amateur theatrical production in English in Mauritius appears to be of a tragedy called "Douglas" on 25th April, 1823 in Port Louis.

A Mauritius Amateur Dramatic Club was formed in 1898 and stage productions and play readings were regularly featured until the 1914-1918 War.

The present Mauritius Dramatic Club owes its origin to a revival in theatrical activity which began in early 1920 and which ultimately led to the formation of the Club in 1932. Since then stage plays, play readings and broadcasts have been frequently presented.

Hindi Pracharini Sabha

This society was established in 1935 with headquarters at Long Mountain. Its main object is to promote and to encourage the study of Hindi in Mauritius. 185 Hindi Schools are at present affiliated to it. A uniform curriculum has been introduced in all these schools. To foster the study of Hindi Language and literature, four annual examinations in Higher HINDI are conducted with the collaboration of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Allahabad, India. In 1967 more than 1,360 candidates sat for those exam-

inations. A local examination, the " Praveshika " is also held under the auspices of the Hindi Pracharini Sabha. This examination qualifies the successful candidates to enter for the first Higher HINDI examinations conducted by the institution mentioned above. 1,578 candidates sat for the Praveshika in 1967.

Centre Culturel Français

The *Centre Culturel Français* which was inaugurated in June, 1959, had, by the end of the year, enrolled some 450 members drawn up from all sections of the community.

The *Centre Culturel Français* is provided with a film unit, a goodsized library, an auditorium where records may be played at will. The Centre, situated at Curepipe, is open to the public. It is administered by two Honorary Chairmen (one of whom is the Chargé d'Affaires of the French Embassy) one President, two Vice-Presidents assisted by a working Committee of 20 members.

The activities of the *Centre Culturel Français* are many and varied. Documentary films and feature films are shown every week for public and members. Talks are given regularly on many subjects, library as well as scientific, by visiting lecturers or by members of the Centre. Social seminars, debates, literary matinees and amateur film and slide projections are also held at the Centre.

The Vacoas House of Debators

This association, founded in 1936, takes a special interest in general education and cultural development, and is open to all communities of the island.

Fortnightly meetings are held for debates, play reading, unprepared stunt speeches and quiz programmes. Lectures and talks by eminent outside personalities are delivered from time to time.

Table-tennis, volley-ball, foot-ball, basket-ball, carrum, card games, outings, open-air campings, film-projections are some of the recreational activities.

Arrangements are periodically made for internal as well as inter-club contests in indoor games and debates.

Académie Mauricienne

The *Académie Mauricienne* which comprises 16 members elected for life was founded in collaboration with the *Académie Française* and was inaugurated in 1964. Its main aims are to improve the knowledge of spoken and written French in Mauritius, and to promote Mauritian Literature.

The Académie is working on a scheme for the edition of Mauritian authors for use by students, and has held an Exhibition and Congress of Mauritian authors of our century. The Académie has been represented by its secretary at the "Biennale du Français Universel" held at (Quebec).

Union Culturelle Française

The Union Culturelle Française was founded some ten years ago in Canada by Jean Marc Leger and has since then worked for the following ideal: to organize and intensify intellectual relations among French speaking countries; to promote the use of the French language and make French culture better known, in fact to bring the French language to one and all.

In Mauritius, the U.C.F. has worked at 'decentralising' French and bringing it to rural areas, where it is in increasing demand. With the close co-operation of the Cultural Services of the French Consulate it has contributed to the creation of centres of French culture throughout the island; it has a library specially intended for children with about a thousand regular borrowers. It also organises lectures on French authors for School Certificate pupils and annual literacy competitions.

School of Indian Music and Dance

The School of Indian Music and Dance was opened on the 11th April, 1964. The Government of India donated instruments of music worth about Rs 10,000 and arranged for the services of two artists Mr. and Mrs. Nand Kishore from India to be available free of charge.

The school is housed in a beautiful and spacious building at Vandermeersch Street, Beau Bassin. The subjects taught are vocal and Instrumental music and dance. There are afternoon classes from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on week days and from 9 a.m. to noon every Saturday.

The school is administered by a Managing Committee elected by the Society of Indian Music and Dance. The Society is incorporated under the Society of Indian Music and Dance Ordinance, 1966 (No. 27 of 1966). The Chairman of the Managing Committee is the Honourable Veerasamy Ringadoo.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

POSITION

Few people living outside the Indian Ocean area would, without research, be able to place Mauritius accurately, unless perhaps they were stamp-collectors. On the map of the Indian Ocean the Island is shown by a dot somewhere near the centre. Yet it has laid claim with some degree of historical justification to the title of "The Star and Key of the Indian Ocean". It is situated about 500 miles off the centre of the east coast of Madagascar, and is practically on the Tropic of Capricorn. By sea, it is 1,552 miles distant from Durban, 2,094 from Colombo and 3,182 from Perth, Australia. The voyage to the United Kingdom *via* the Suez Canal entails a journey of 6,942 miles, but if the alternate route *via* the Cape of Good Hope is taken the distance is 8,393 miles. Nowadays, most people travel to and from the Island by air, to Europe, India or South Africa, and journeys which used to involve weeks or months have shrunk to a matter of hours.

Physical Features

Geologically, the Indian Ocean consists of two great basins separated by a central submarine ridge running southwards from India. Mauritius is one of the few points on this ridge which appear above the surface. It is of purely volcanic origin and the Island we know today is probably only the worn down summit of an immense shield volcano which built itself up from the ocean bed in Cretaceous-Tertiary times. There were two distinct phases of volcanic activity, separated by a very long period of erosion. The older volcanic series began by the opening of a fissure in the earth's crust beneath the floor of the Indian Ocean. Eruptions slowly built up a submarine ridge of considerable height and extent. The base of the future island of Mauritius was one of the domes of this ridge. The island that appeared was perhaps, at one time, as high as the present-day Himalayas; then before the first cycle of volcanic activity ceased, a series of explosions partially destroyed what had been built up. During the very long period of quiescence which followed, the agents of erosion—wind and water, heat and cold—reduced the volcanic pile to a mere remnant. The olivine basalt blocks of the older volcanic series are hard, compact and black in colour.

Towards the close of the Tertiary period, the second great phase of volcanic activity occurred. It was divided into two periods of eruptions, separated by a short period of erosion. The first outburst appears to have been confined to the south-west of Mauritius; the last one consisted of a succession of thin lava flows from 2" to 20" in thickness. These cover about 70 per cent of the present surface of the Island. Lava tunnels dating from this period are common, some of them carrying underground streams. There are also low hummocks (*tumuli*) of up to 15 feet in height, and a few depressions (e.g. at *Ile d'Ambre* and the *Puits des Hollandais*). The rocks of the younger volcanic series are medium grey doleritic basalts.

Volcanic activity must have ceased in Mauritius more than 100,000 years ago, although the neighbouring French Island of Réunion still has an active volcano. In Mauritius a complicated series of geological submergences and emergences followed the cessation of volcanic activity. The present is a period of slow submergence. Raised reefs and beaches are found at many localities along the coast, some as much as 60 feet above sea level. The Island rests on a submarine shelf varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, except towards the North where it covers an area of 15 by 18 miles. Outside this shelf the submarine ridge slopes rapidly down to the mean Indian Ocean depth of 2,000 fathoms.

Mauritius, which is roughly pear-shaped, is 38 miles long by 29 miles broad. From the North an extensive undulating plain rises gently towards the central plateau, where it reaches a height of about 2,200' before dropping sharply to the southern and western coasts. There are three main groups of mountains—the Port Louis group running in a east-north-easterly direction, the Black River—Savanne group massed in a north to south direction, and the Bambous group with a east-west trend. The mountains are a striking feature of the Mauritian landscape, rising abruptly from the surrounding plain, with their lower slopes covered with dense vegetation—now being replaced by sugar cane or tea—and their upper slopes ending in precipitous rocky peaks with most distinctive outlines. They appear to be much higher than they actually are, and are particularly impressive in the early morning or towards sunset. Few visitors fail to notice the contrast between these stark, upthrusting masses, and the flat, fertile cultivated plains from which they rise.

The main watershed of the Island runs northwards across the central plateau for a distance of about 20 miles. From this ridge the ground slopes towards the coast, except where interrupted by the mountain ranges or by isolated peaks. The rivers consequently tend to run westward or eastward. Most of them are short and fast flowing, generally at the bottom of deep ravines and interrupted by waterfalls. Some of the larger have been harnessed for hydro-electric purposes. True crater lakes are found at Bassin Blanc and Grand Bassin, but in general water conservation is achieved by man-made reservoirs, of which there are now seven.

The Island is almost completely encircled by coral fringing reefs, within which are peaceful lagoons and a succession of lovely beaches of white, coral sand. Together with the mountains, the seashore is the glory of Mauritius and much of the social life of the Island is based upon it. Those who can afford the cost, have sea-side residences which they occupy during the winter months and at weekends for most of the other months. Public beaches give an outlet to the less favoured part of the population. As may be expected, swimming, sailing and fishing are popular pastimes in which all sections of the population indulge, no part of the Island being more than 17 miles from the coast.

Mauritius has a number of island dependencies in the Indian Ocean. These are Rodrigues, 350 miles to the east, Agalega and Cargados Carajos, 580 miles and 250 miles respectively, north and north-east of Mauritius.

Rodrigues*, the principal dependency, is a mountainous island of volcanic formation encircled by a coral reef and has a total area of about 40 square miles. It measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width and its population consists mostly of fishermen and peasant farmers.

Agalega* consists of two small islands, separated by a narrow strip of sandbank. These two islands are the main source of copra for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

The archipelago of Cargados Carajos*, usually referred to by the name of the principal islet, St Brandon, is a fishing station leased to a Mauritian company.

Climate and Vegetation

Mauritius enjoys a sub-tropical maritime climate, with sufficient difference between summer and winter to avoid monotony: further

*See Maps at end of Report.

variation is introduced by the wide range of rainfall and temperature resulting from the mountainous nature of the island. Humidity is rather high throughout the year and rainfall is sufficient to maintain a green cover of vegetation, except for a brief period in the driest districts. The greenness of the Island is, indeed, a striking feature of the territory giving an impression of high natural fertility. However, as the soil is generally shallow and deficient in phosphates and exchangeable bases, the productivity of the Island is in fact largely the consequence of man's intervention and skill.

The summer season runs from November to April, and the winter from June to October, though the months April—June and September—November can be looked upon as transitional periods and are usually the most pleasant in the year. Rain falls mainly in summer, but there is no well-defined dry season. At sea the annual rainfall near Mauritius is about 40 inches, but the uplift of the moisture-laden maritime air, caused by the mountains, results in an annual rainfall varying from about 60 inches on the south-east coast to 200 inches on the central plateau. On the west coast the annual fall is 35 inches. Variation from year to year is not large, but is nevertheless sufficiently great to reduce considerably the size of the sugar and other crops when the year is dry. The rain water percolates through the soil and is carried off in the ravines without causing much flood damage even in very wet years.

Average relative humidity varies from 70 per cent in October to 78 per cent in February on the coast in the Port Louis area. Upcountry at Curepipe, the variation is from 85 per cent in the drier months to 90 per cent average in the wetter. On high ground 100 per cent humidity is frequently experienced. Relative humidity is highest about dawn and lowest at noon, but the daily range is only about 20 per cent because of the maritime climate. For the same reason, neither the seasonal nor the diurnal range of temperature is large.

In Port Louis the day maximum and night minimum temperatures during the hottest months average 31°C and 24°C respectively; in the winter they average 25°C and 20°C. The highest and lowest temperatures ever reached are:

		<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>
Port Louis		36°C	12°C
Curepipe (1,850 feet above mean sea level)...		32°C	7°C

The amount of sunshine varies considerably from day to day, as might be expected in a mountainous, sub-tropical island, but there is relatively little change with the months of the year. In the drier north-west of the Island, there is an average of 8 hours' bright sunshine per day; on the high south-eastern slopes it averages 6 hours for most of the year but falls to $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in mid-winter. The topography of Mauritius makes it an easy task to chase the sunshine.

For most of the year the Island experiences steady trade winds of moderate strength, blowing from south-east to east-south-east. In summer they may die away and be replaced for periods of a few days by calms or by a northerly wind which is humid and rather warm. Summer, too, is the cyclone season, the greatest frequency being in January and February. March cyclones are more dreaded, however, as, when they occur at this time of the year, they damage the maturing sugarcane crop to a greater extent.

During the past century cyclones have caused winds with gust speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour on about a dozen occasions. Wind speeds increase towards the centre of a tropical cyclone and little damage is likely to be caused if the centre passes at a distance of over 100 miles from the island.

Sometimes, as in the period 1947 to 1959, no cyclones come near enough to affect Mauritius appreciably, whilst during other periods, such as 1943 to 1946 (in which there were seven considerable cyclones), the island seems continuously to be threatened. In 1960, Mauritius was hit twice, the maximum gust recorded being 159 m.p.h. Early in 1962 and in 1964 two more cyclones damaged installations and crops.

Cyclone *Gilberte* on the 13th January, 1967, gave heavy winds generally over the island with gusts of the order of 80 m.p.h. in most districts.

Economic Conditions

To-day, sugar means more to Mauritius than wool did to England in the days of the Merchant Guilds. The sugar cane covers about 90 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Nearly 50 per cent of the total area of the Island is cultivated: an intensity of cultivation with few parallels in the tropics. Of

this area what is not under sugar is producing tea (mainly in the upland), tobacco, some maize, vegetables, and in the drier coastal areas, aloe fibre for the making of sacks.

Originally indigenous forests covered nearly the whole Island. In the lowlands there was a dry type of forest with ebony as one of the dominant trees, and in the uplands a wet type dominated by trees of the family *Sapotaceae*. Nowadays only a few remnants of relatively pure natural forests are found. Most of the area theoretically under forest is made up of secondary growth. On Crown Land there are some 15,000 acres of exotic plantations, mostly of Pine, other conifers and Eucalypts, while on private or leased land there are some 10,000 areas under Filao and Eucalypts. The 1960 cyclones played havoc in the plantations, but the work of replanting and rehabilitation is virtually over. The Forest Department is currently planting more than 1,000 acres a year. Of the 67,000 acres of the Crown forest estate some 15,000 acres have been excised for non-forestry uses, particularly tea-growing. Around the coast 3,500 acres of Pas Géométriques are leased for tree-growing. Privately-owned but legally-protected river and mountain reserves are estimated at 14,000 acres. The forests have a dual purpose: protection and production. Protective forests are found in the catchment areas of reservoirs and of the main rivers and on steep slopes, while productive forests yield all the fuelwood and poles consumed locally, as well as some of the timber requirements of the Island.

Despite the high proportion of land under arable crops and forest cover, livestock production is playing an important role in complementing the efficiency of the sugar industry by utilisation of cane tops and in the utilisation of land marginal for sugar production. 40,000 head of cattle are not grazed, being fed on cane tops and fodder coming from waste land and their housing occupies only about 80 acres of land. Poultry production continues to progress. It is considered that the livestock sector may play an important role in the future development of the country through greater utilisation of the by-products of the sugar industry. Also the by-products from either the fishing industry, ground nut industry or local flour milling may have to be channelled through livestock production to be successful. Livestock production is an important secondary industry in the Island, contributing about Rs 15 million to the National Economy.

Sugar accounts for than 90 per cent of domestic exports and tea and molasses are the only other exports which exceed an annual value of over one million rupees.

The value of the domestic exports has averaged 335 million rupees during the last six years. In 1963, it reached the record value of 421 million rupees, owing to a record sugar crop and very high prices then obtained for that commodity on the world market. Unfortunately since 1964, the price of sugar on the world market has been falling steadily, and was still very low in 1967. In consequence the value of the domestic exports has dropped and is estimated at 299 million rupees for 1967.

Almost all the sugar goes to the United Kingdom and Canada. More than half of the imports come from within the Commonwealth. Port Louis, the Capital and only port equipped to handle ocean-going vessels, handles the sugar exports by means of lighters carrying the bagged sugar to ships moored in the stream. In most cases the bags are opened and emptied into the ship's holds; sugar is thus shipped in bulk and the bags used several times over. Inward freight is mainly discharged into lighters also. The opening of a new transit shed in October 1963 has greatly helped to ensure more speedy clearance of goods.

Mauritius is completely lacking in mineral resources, has no entrepot trade and apart from sugar and its by-products has few manufacturing enterprises. It is a text book example of a one crop economy.

Chapter 2: History

The Island was probably visited both by Arab sailors and by Malays during the Middle Ages, and on maps of about 1500 it is shown with an Arabic name. During the early sixteenth century Portuguese sailors visited it several times, and the first European to discover Mauritius is believed to have been Domingos Fernandez. The Island appears on many sixteenth century maps with the Portuguese name of *Cerné* or *Cirné*.

Dutch sailors first visited the Island in 1598 and renamed it Mauritius, after their ruler Prince Maurice of Nassau; later they made frequent calls on their trading expeditions to the East Indies. First-hand accounts exist of these visits, and of visits by English, French and Danish ships, which called at Mauritius for water, food and cargoes of ebony. An English trading company planned to occupy the Island but was forestalled in 1638 by a Dutch company, whose settlement lasted (with a gap from 1658 to 1664) until 1710. It was from Mauritius in 1642 that Tasman set out on his most important voyage of Australian discovery.

The Dutch settlers never numbered much over three hundred (including children and slaves) and the most useful element was a group of twenty or thirty farmers, rearing cattle, hunting, fishing and growing food crops as well as some tobacco. But the settlement never developed enough to produce dividends and the Dutch company finally abandoned it in 1710. The most noteworthy results of this Dutch occupation were the exploitation of the Islands's great ebony forests and the extinction of the Dodo, a bird peculiar to Mauritius, often mentioned by early seventeenth-century travellers. The Dutch are also to be remembered for the introduction of sugarcane, cotton, domestic animals and deer. Before the Dutch occupation the Island was uninhabited. The slaves introduced into Mauritius by the Dutch were brought from Madagascar.

The French in 1715 claimed the Island and called it *Ile de France*, but do not seem to have settled any of their surplus Bourbon colonists there until 1722. In the interval, European pirates from Madagascar and ships of the British Navy, searching for the pirates, were almost the only visitors.

From 1722 till about 1767 Mauritius was governed by the French East India Company. From 1767 to 1810 it was in charge of officials appointed by the French Government, apart from a brief period of independence under the Colonial Assembly during the

French Revolution. In 1785 the population had grown to almost one thousand, including two hundred Europeans, and from the time of the governorship of Mahé de Labourdonnais onwards increased rapidly, reaching nearly twenty thousand in 1767 (fifteen thousand of them slaves). Labourdonnais did more than any other Governor to change what was a petty outpost into a strong, prosperous and well populated colony. Much of the land was divided into concessions of approximately a quarter-mile by a mile, and most of these were farmed. Coffee, manioc, maize, vegetables, fruit, indigo, cloves and sugar, were among the crops grown. There was some rearing of poultry, goats and cattle.

Towards the end of the Company's rule Port Louis, the capital, was a lair of speculators and adventurers desirous of returning to Europe as soon as they had made their fortunes. During the wars of the eighteenth century (Austrian Succession War, Seven Years War, and War of American Independence), the Island became a naval depot, supplying French fleets fighting the British in the Indian Ocean, and was the pivot of French schemes to drive the British out of their Indian trading settlements. It was also a port of call for several expeditions, notably that of Bougainville, and was described by many French travellers, of whom the best known is Bernardin de Saint Pierre, author of *Paul et Virginie*.

From 1767, under royal government, the population continued to increase, reaching thirty thousand in 1777, forty thousand in 1787, and nearly sixty thousand in 1797, including fifty thousand slaves from Madagascar and Africa. During the French Revolution the inhabitants of Mauritius set up a government virtually independent of France, because the property owners were resolved to defend their interests against the *Jacobins* and *sans culottes* and to resist the attempt made by the French revolutionary government to release the slaves. The Colonial Assembly organised successful and damaging raids on English commerce whenever England and France were at war. The raids continued while Decaen, one of Napoleon's generals, was Governor until, in 1810, a strong British expedition, long planned and more than once postponed, was sent to capture the Island. A preliminary attack was foiled at Grand Port in August, 1810, but the main attack, launched in December of the same year with larger forces, was successful. Bourbon and Rodrigues were also occupied by the British in the same year, but by the Treaty of Paris in 1814 Bourbon was given back to France. Mauritius and its dependencies, including Rodrigues and the Seychelles, were then ceded definitely to Great Britain.

Many English officials were brought in, together with a large garrison of several regiments. By 1870 the garrison had been gradually reduced to half a battalion, which was still further reduced after 1914. Few English merchants and private persons have settled in Mauritius, whose European population has remained mainly French in language and sentiment although loyal to the British Crown. After 1825 the Island flourished, especially by the export of sugar to England, the crop increasing from 14,000 tons to 84,000 tons in the decade 1823-33. During these early years the English Government's policy of suppression of the slave trade and the consequent plans to free the slaves were opposed until a sum of two million pounds sterling had been paid to the slave owners as compensation for the loss of their slaves. To replace the freed slaves labourers were brought from India to work in the fields. The population, which in 1833 had reached a hundred thousand (three-quarters of them slaves), had by 1861 risen to three hundred thousand, nearly two hundred thousand of them being immigrants from India, most of whom remained to settle in Mauritius.

With the aid of immigrant labour, imported fertilizers, improved methods of agriculture and richer cane varieties, the sugar crop rose to 70,000 tons in 1853, 150,000 tons by 1900, 580,372 in 1959, and reached the record figure of 685,600 tons in 1963. In the interest of the sugar industry, forests were cut down, labourers brought in, reservoir and irrigation schemes carried out, new government departments set up and technicians trained. As Joseph Conrad wrote: "First rate sugarcane is grown there. All the population lives for it and by it. Sugar is their daily bread."

Other industries were sporadically encouraged and usually neglected. After the slaves had been freed, much less food was grown locally and more was imported, especially rice from India. This became the staple food of the population and remained so, except in the 1939-45 war when rice supplies from Burma and India were cut off and imported flour and local crops had to be used as substitutes. When boom prices were being paid for sugar after the 1914-18 war, various minor industries including tea, brick and tile manufacture, tobacco, aloe fibre bags and a government dairy were developed.

One side of Mauritian history is concerned with cyclones, epidemics and crop pests, which from time to time have upset the economy of the island. In the eighteen-fifties there were epidemics of cholera and in the eighteen-sixties five years of epidemic malaria which caused in 1867 the death of 20,000 people in Port Louis alone

and the mass migration of thousands of persons, including almost all the well-to-do, from Port Louis and the coastal districts to the higher, healthier parts of Plaines Wilhems. Curepipe, a scattered village in 1865, was by 1895 large enough to have a town board, nominated annually by the Governor, and by 1959 was a town of 27,900 people. The district of Plaines Wilhems, which in 1851 had 14,000 inhabitants, grew to 75,000 in 1921 and 194,800 in 1961. The cyclone of 1892, in which 1,200 persons were killed; the epidemic of sura in 1902, which killed off all the draught oxen and caused sugar estates hurriedly to import light railways; bubonic plague in 1899; the *Phytalus Smithi* beetle, which in 1911 was found to be attacking the sugarcane; the 1919 epidemic of influenza; the spread of malaria during the nineteen-thirties into the hills and higher districts; three cyclones and a serious outbreak of poliomyelitis in 1945 and finally two severe cyclones in 1960 are some of the greater misfortunes woven into the pattern of the Island's history.

When sugar prices were high and the Island was prosperous, living conditions were improved in various ways. The sanitation of Port Louis was improved in the eighteen-nineties after long discussion. Sir Ronald Ross's visit in 1908 led to useful anti-malarial work during the next twenty years. Reservoirs at Mare-aux-Vacoas (1893-95), La Ferme (1918), La Nicolière (1924) and Piton du Milieu (1956) brought irrigation and domestic water in private houses and to sugar estates in several districts. Child welfare and similar activities developed in the war years. After expert inquiries in 1921 the water supply of Port Louis was greatly improved and the port itself was modernised. Under the stimulus of the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts more money was spent on education after the War. Before 1937 government revenue had come mainly from taxes on goods entering or leaving the Island as well as on various local products. A graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced and within ten years had almost doubled government revenue. The poll tax was replaced by an income tax as from the 1st July, 1951. The revenue from this source rose from Rs 17,822,000 in the financial year 1950-51 to Rs 41,371,113 in the financial year 1960-61.

At times when sugar prices were low or climatic difficulties discouraging, the Island had to raise loans or obtain grants from London. This happened in 1892, in 1908 when a Royal Commission of Inquiry under Sir Frank Swettenham was sent out from England, in 1930 when government expenditure on public works and on salaries was cut, in 1945 and 1960 as the consequence of the disastrous cyclones of these years.

The main political events of the period 1850-1900 were the establishment of the Municipality of Port Louis in 1850, the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Indian Immigration in 1872, and the creation in 1886 of a Council of Government including elected members.

The early years of the present century were a period of slow recovery after the epidemics, cyclones and other calamities. The years that immediately followed the 1914-18 war were years of unprecedented prosperity, owing to a boom in sugar prices, but this prosperity did not last long. During the second World War, Mauritius assumed considerable strategic importance through the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by the Japanese after their conquest of most of the European settlements in the Far East. The population at large played a valuable part in the organisation of local, military, and passive defence and a large number of the Colony's youth volunteered to serve overseas.

Chapter 3: Administration

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The 1967 Constitution

On 12th August, 1967, a new Constitution was brought into force under which Mauritius became self-governing except for external affairs, defence and internal security (which remained the responsibility of the Governor until assigned by him to the Premier or another Minister). The Governor and the Chief Secretary (who became Deputy Governor) withdrew from the Council of Ministers, over which the Premier now presided, and the Judicial and Legal, Public, and Police Service Commissions became executive.

Under the 1967 Constitution the Governor appointed as Premier "the member of the Assembly who appears to him best able to command the support of the majority of the members of the Assembly". The Attorney General and the thirteen other Ministers (a maximum), who, with the Premier, comprised the Council of Ministers, were appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Premier, from among the members of the Assembly. To assist Ministers not more than five Parliamentary Secretaries might be appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Premier, from among the members of the Assembly.

The Council of Ministers was collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. With a few exceptions, where he acted after consultation, e.g. in the appointment of the Chief Justice and appointments to the Service Commissions, the Governor acted in the exercise of his functions under the Constitution or any other law "in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers or a Minister acting under the general authority of that Council". The Governor might, however, act otherwise than in accordance with the Council's advice if he judged it necessary or expedient so to act "for the purposes of a matter for which the Governor is responsible" under section 58 of the Constitution, i.e. defence, external affairs, public order and public safety, and the Police Force.

Provision was made for a Leader of the Opposition, who was to be either the leader of the strongest opposition party in the Assembly or, if no opposition party were numerically stronger than the others, the member of the Assembly whose appointment would, in the Governor's judgment, be most acceptable to the leaders of the opposition parties. The Constitution made provision

for the "Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual", for an independent Judiciary, and also for an Ombudsman with power to investigate allegations of maladministration.

PREVIOUS CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT 1825-1967

The first Council of Government under British rule was established in 1825, and consisted of the Governor and four officials. In 1831, after representations in London by Adrien d'Epinay on behalf of an unofficial body in Mauritius called the "Comité Colonial", the Constitution was amended and unofficial members were introduced into the Council of Government. Under the new Constitution the Council was composed of seven officials and the same number of unofficials chosen by the Governor "from and out of the chief landed proprietors and principal merchants" of the Island.

The Constitution was not amended again until 1885. The Constitution established by Letters Patent that year provided for a Council of Government consisting of the Governor, eight *ex-officio* members, nine members nominated by the Governor, and ten members elected on a restricted franchise requiring both literacy and either ownership of immoveable property of a minimum value or payment of rent for immoveable property of a minimum amount, or payment of a minimum licence duty, or receipt of a minimum salary. Of the elected members, two represented Port Louis, the capital of the Island, and eight the rural districts. Ministers of religion were disqualified from election. At least one-third of the nominated members were to be persons not holding public office.

As a result of a resolution passed unanimously by the Council of Government on 18th December, 1888, and supported by the Governor, provision was made by Royal Instructions in 1889 for the appointment to the Executive Council of "such other persons as may be designated by Royal Warrant or as may be provisionally appointed by the Governor", in addition to the *ex-officio* members, provided that the total number of members was not to exceed seven. As in practice only five members served on the Executive Council *ex-officio*, this provision made possible the appointment of two elected members during the period 1889 to 1911.

In 1911, as a result of a recommendation of the Royal Commission of 1909, the practice of appointing two unofficials to the Executive Council was discontinued: the Council became once more a purely official body.

It was not until 1933 that the Constitution was again amended in any significant respect. In that year the proportion of nominated members of the Council not holding public office was raised to two-thirds and, although no provision to that effect was made in the Letters Patent, there was an understanding that these nominated non-official members were to be allowed a free vote on all occasions. There was no change in the franchise.

In 1933 also, as a result of representations in 1932 from the unofficial members of the Council of Government, Royal Instructions were given for the resumption of the practice of appointing unofficial members of the Council of Government to the Executive Council. Two such members (both elected members) were appointed in 1933 and a third (a nominated member) was added in 1943.

The normal life of the Council of Government was five years, but the Council formed in 1936 endured until 1948, partly because of the 1939/45 war and partly because of delay in reaching a final decision on a new and more liberal Constitution. The protracted labours of a Consultative Committee on revision of the Constitution ended in a virtual stalemate, and in 1947 the Governor, Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy, submitted his own proposals, which were accepted by the Secretary of State. The Council of Government was replaced by a Legislative Council composed of nineteen members elected in five multi-member constituencies on what was basically a simple "literacy" franchise, twelve members nominated by the Governor and three *ex-officio* members. Because of the reduction in the number of *ex-officio* members to three, provision was made for the summoning of Extraordinary Members, by the Governor "upon any special occasion" when advice was required. By means of this device Heads of Government Departments could become temporarily members of the Council for the purpose of business touching their responsibilities. The Governor presided over the Legislative Council, with a Vice-President elected by and from among the members of the Council. The widened franchise was estimated to raise the number of voters from under 12,000 to about 80,000 (in fact 71,723 qualified to vote in the 1948 election).

The composition of the Executive Council also changed and henceforth consisted of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, and four non-official members selected by and from among the members of the Legislative Council under a system of proportional representation with single transferable vote. The Governor could appoint additional members if required and there was also provision for Extraordinary Members as in the case of the Legislative Council.

A general election was held in August 1948 and the first Legislative Council met on 1st September 1948. The result was a transformation of the composition of the Legislature: only four members of the old Council of Government were elected, 11 of the elected members were Hindus, and the Mauritius Labour Party grouped 13 of the elected members. No Muslim was elected but two were nominated, as was a Chinese. Three members of the Labour Party (including Dr.—later Sir—Seewoosagur Ramgoolam) and one nominated member were selected by the Legislative Council for appointment to the Executive Council and the Governor added another member of the Labour Party and one of the Muslim nominated members.

In April 1951, in order to bring unofficial members into closer touch with departments of Government, thus giving them the opportunity to gain fuller knowledge of departmental policy and take their share with the Governor in framing it, three members of the Executive Council were designated "Liaison Officers": for Education; Labour and Supplies Control; and Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Production. Their duties were described as:

- (a) Thoroughly to familiarize themselves with the policy set out by the Government for the working of such departments and to bring before the Governor in Executive Council such proposals for modification or alteration in government policy as they may think fit.
- (b) Thoroughly to familiarize themselves with the steps taken by the departments to carry out the approved government policy; and, after consultation with the Departmental Head, to make such suggestions as they may think fit to the Governor in Executive Council for improvement in the execution of such policy.

- (c) To discuss with the Departmental Head, and with any appropriate Committee, the preparation of the department's annual estimates and any application for supplementary provision, and to make any representations in connection therewith which they may think fit to the Governor in Executive Council.

At the end of 1953 a motion was presented in the Legislative Council in the name of the President of the Mauritius Labour Party, asking the Secretary of State to receive a delegation in London to discuss constitutional issues. In reply the Secretary of State asked for further clarification of the precise suggestions for constitutional changes desired by those who had supported the motion and for information as to the views of those to whom these changes were not acceptable. Discussions were held during 1954 by the new Governor, Sir Robert Scott, with representatives of all shades of political opinion and in January, 1955, he transmitted his views and proposals to the Secretary of State.

In July, 1955, a representative political delegation accompanied the Governor to London. In discussions at the Colonial Office agreement was reached on a number of proposals to improve and strengthen the machinery of Government, on the need for a change in the status and powers of the Liaison Officers, and on the appointment of a Speaker from outside Mauritius. There were differences of view on other proposals, including the proposal for an increase in the membership of the Executive and Legislative Councils, whether the members of the Executive Council charged with the administration of departments of Government should be styled "Members" or "Ministers", and the introduction of universal adult suffrage. The main outstanding issue, however, was the extent to which safeguards were required to ensure the adequate representation of communities or minority groups in the Legislature if universal adult suffrage were introduced. At the end of the discussions the Secretary of State informed the delegation that he would give further consideration to the Governor's proposals and would then convey to him the decision of the British Government.

In an exchange of despatches between the Governor and the Secretary of State published in March, 1956 (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956) the Secretary of State proposed: the introduction in 1958 of universal adult suffrage, but coupled with a form of proportional representation and multi-member constituencies; an increase in the number of elected members of the Legislative

Council from 19 to 25 and a maximum of 12 nominated members; an increase in the unofficial membership of the Executive Council to nine, of whom seven would be elected by the Legislative Council in the same manner as under the existing Constitution and two appointed by the Governor; and the early introduction of a ministerial system with collective responsibility, all the members of the enlarged Executive Council being styled Minister and six of the unofficial members having portfolios.

During the debate in the Legislature in April, 1956, on these proposals the Labour Party criticised especially the introduction of proportional representation for elections to the Legislative Council and its retention for elections from the Legislative to the Executive Council. A motion on their behalf, asking the Secretary of State to reconsider the proposals, failed, and the Labour Party subsequently decided not to participate in the vote in September for members of the Executive Council which would usher in the first stage of the constitutional changes.

After correspondence with the Mauritius Labour Party the Secretary of State agreed to receive another representative delegation in February, 1957. Discussions were concluded on March 1st with what became known as the "London Agreement". It provided:

- (i) that a Commission of three persons from outside Mauritius would be appointed by the Secretary of State to examine whether it was possible to divide the Colony into a maximum of forty single-member constituencies of approximately equal voting strength, while giving each main section of the population adequate opportunity to secure representation in the Legislative Council corresponding to its number in the community as a whole, or alternatively to demarcate eleven three-member constituencies which could serve as the basis for elections in accordance with the "Party List" system;
- (ii) that the Governor would be empowered to nominate up to a maximum of twelve Members to the Legislative Council in his discretion "after such consultation with members of Legislative Council as he might deem appropriate within the following conditions:
 - (a) nomination would not be used to frustrate the results of the elections;

- (b) it would be used where appropriate to ensure representation of special interests or those who had no chance of obtaining representation through election;
- (c) it might be used if desirable to assist in the working of Government it being understood that 'Government' in this context meant "a government largely composed of Ministers and associated through them and their adherents with the Legislative Council".
- (iii) that the unofficial membership of the Executive Council would be increased to nine, the object being that the unofficial representation should reflect the composition of the Legislative Council, i.e. "any parties or elements in the Legislative Council which accepted an invitation to join the Government would be represented among the nine unofficial members of the Executive Council as nearly as possible in proportion to their strength in Legislative Council": appointments to the Executive Council would be made by the Governor "in accordance with this principle and after consultation at his discretion with the members of Legislative Council".
- (iv) that the Ministerial system would be introduced at the earliest possible date and before the general election to be held in August, 1958.

The Electoral Boundary Commission, with Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve (now Lord Silsoe) as Chairman, were appointed in July, made enquiries and heard evidence in Mauritius between 3rd August and 6th October, and presented their report to the Secretary of State at the end of January, 1958. The Commission recommended that, subject to certain assurances, an electoral system of 40 single-member constituencies, the boundaries of which they defined, would better serve the agreed principles and the interests of Mauritius, in particular the interests of the two smaller sections of the population.

The assurances conditioning this recommendation were that the provision in the "London Agreement" for nomination to represent "those who had no opportunity of obtaining representation through election" would be regarded as enabling the Governor to provide a seat in the Legislative Council for those candidates who, though failing to be elected, showed that they had a reasonable following; that the Governor would use this power to secure that the proper proportions in representation were achieved; and that he would be enjoined to bear in mind in doing

so that any of the three main sections of the population (Hindus, General Population and Muslims) might well contain important differences of opinion which he should recognise.

In reply the Secretary of State said he had no hesitation in giving the necessary assurances and he therefore accepted the Commission's recommendations for single-member constituencies. The Governor would be free in making nominations to select candidates who had been unsuccessful in the elections if, in his opinion, they had received a reasonable amount of support, as well as persons who had not stood as candidates. The Governor would also have regard to the principles of the "London Agreement" and, in particular, he would not make nominations in such a way as to frustrate the result of the elections. The Commission's Report was debated in the Legislative Council and accepted on 28th March.

On the 31st December, 1958, the Second Legislative Council was dissolved and the Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, was brought into operation with the exception of Part II relating to the Executive Council. Polling in a general election for the Legislative Council took place on 9th March, 1959. The Mauritius Labour Party were returned as the largest party with 23 seats, their allies the Muslim Committee of Action won 5 seats, the Independent Forward Bloc 6 seats, the Parti Mauricien 3 seats, and there were two members who stood as Trade-unionists and an independent elected with Labour support. Twelve members were nominated by the Governor in accordance with the principles laid down in the "London Agreement", as modified by the Report of the Electoral Commission (the "Trustram Eve Report").

In 1961 a "Constitutional Review Conference" was held in London, with the Secretary of State in the Chair. As a result a programme of constitutional advance in two stages was laid down. The first stage was to be brought into operation as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, which proved to be 1st January, 1962. The Leader of the Majority Party in the Legislature was styled Chief Minister and was to be consulted by the Governor on such matters as the appointment and removal of Ministers, the allocation of portfolios and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of the Legislative Council. The Council of Ministers was enlarged by the creation of the office of Minister of Information, with responsibility for Posts and Telegraphs, Tele-

communications, the Central Office of Information and the Broadcasting Service. Dr.—later Sir—Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was appointed Chief Minister.

The Second Stage laid down the broad basis of the Constitution "for adoption after the next general election and in the light of that election, if following an affirmative vote by the Legislative Council, it was recommended to the Secretary of State by the Chief Minister". On the assumption that the Second Stage was implemented after the next general election, it was expected that during the period before the next general election thereafter i.e. during the Second Stage, Mauritius "should be able to move towards full internal self-government, if all went well and if it seemed generally desirable." The eventual status of Mauritius was left open.

Polling in the next general election took place in October 1963. The Labour Party/Muslim Committee of Action coalition were again returned as the largest group, 20 seats going to the former and 5 to the latter, against 8 to the Parti Mauricien and 7 to the Independent Forward Bloc. Twelve members were again nominated by the Governor. Dr. Ramgoolam was re-appointed Chief Minister and Members of the Legislature from the Labour Party, the Muslim Committee of Action and the Independent Forward Bloc, with one representative of special (business) interests, joined him in the Council of Ministers. Negotiations for the appointment of members from the Parti Mauricien broke down at the last minute but they entered the Council of Ministers in March, 1964, after further discussions in Mauritius and eventually at the Colonial Office.

In December 1963 the Legislative Council approved a motion that the Second Stage should now be implemented, the Chief Minister so recommended, and on 12th March, 1964, the Mauritius (Constitution) Order, 1964, came into force.

Under the 1964 Constitution the Council of Ministers was still presided over by the Governor and consisted of the Premier (as the Chief Minister was now styled), appointed by the Governor, the Chief Secretary, and fourteen other members, styled Ministers, appointed by the Governor, after consultation with the Premier, from among the elected or nominated Members of the Legislative Assembly. Portfolios were allocated to Ministers by the Governor after consultation with the Premier, but the Chief Secretary held the portfolio which included external affairs, defence and internal security and the Police Force. The Council of Ministers was

designated in the Constitution as the principal instrument of policy and, with certain exceptions, the Governor was obliged to consult it in the formulation of policy and in the exercise of his powers. If the Governor considered it expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good government not to act with the advice of the Council of Ministers he might with the prior approval of the Secretary of State act against its advice (or in case of emergency he might act against Council's advice without such prior approval provided he promptly reported the matter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the reasons for his action).

The Legislative Council continued to include twelve Members nominated by the Governor after consultation with political leaders in accordance with the principles of the "London Agreement", in addition to forty elected Members, but the *ex-officio* Members were reduced to the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary leaving the Council and the office of Attorney General being filled by a Minister. An official Director of Public Prosecutions became responsible for the institution or discontinuance of criminal proceedings.

Provision for the Public Service Commission, in existence since 1955 under an Ordinance of 1953, was now made in the Constitution, which also provided for Judicial and Legal Service and for Police Service Commissions. For the first time the Constitution also included a Chapter providing for the "Protection of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms of the Individual".

In April, 1965, the Secretary of State for the Colonies (the Right Honourable Anthony Greenwood) visited Mauritius and held discussions with political leaders. In June he conveyed an invitation to the Premier and the leaders of the other parties represented in the Legislature to attend a Constitutional Conference in London in September. Since consideration of the ultimate status of Mauritius had reached a point where specific alternatives were emerging, the main task of the Conference would be to try to reach agreement on this status, on the timing of accession to it, and on whether such accession should be preceded by consultation with the people and, if so, in what form. The Conference would also consider the electoral system and the changes in the Constitution required by internal self-government.

The Conference opened in Lancaster House under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on 7th September and concluded on 24th September, 1965. It was attended by representatives of the four parties represented in the Legislature

and by two independent nominated members of the Legislature. The Conference was able to reach agreement on a basic constitutional framework that could be adapted to either status proposed: whether independence, as advocated by the Labour Party with the support of the Independent Forward Bloc and the Muslim Committee of Action, or "free association with Britain", as advocated by the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate.

On the main issue, however, there was no agreement. The decision thus rested with the Secretary of State, who eventually concluded that it was right Mauritius should become independent and take her place among the sovereign nations of the world. He decided against a referendum, for which the PMSD had pressed. Instead a general election should be held under a new electoral system, followed by the formation of a new Government; in consultation with the new Government, the British Government would be prepared to fix a date and take the necessary steps to declare Mauritius independent, after a period of six months' internal self-government, if a resolution asking for this action were passed by a simple majority of the new Legislative Assembly. This decision was welcomed by the parties favouring independence but dissatisfied the PMSD, who felt unable to attend the final session of the Conference.

No agreement was reached on the electoral system and the Secretary of State therefore decided that a Commission should be appointed to make recommendations to him. He laid down principles for the guidance of the Commission, including the rejection of communal electoral rolls and nominated members and provision for the representation of the dependency of Rodrigues.

On 10 th November, 1965, the Secretary of State announced that with the agreement of the Government of Mauritius the remote Chagos Archipelago would be detached from the Colony of Mauritius and its Dependencies and in future administered as part of a new British Indian Ocean Territory together with certain islands being detached from the Seychelles. The intention was that the islands would be available for the construction of defence facilities by the British and United States Governments. In recognition of the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago it was later announced that the British Government would provide additional grants amounting to £3,000,000 to the Mauritius Government for development purposes. On the occasion of the announcement of the detachment of the Chagos Archipelago the PMSD resigned from the Government, explaining that while they

were not against the principle of detachment for defence purposes, they considered that the Mauritius Government should have obtained better compensation.

At the end of 1965 an Electoral Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Banwell, with Professor Colin Leys and Mr. T. G. Randall, C.B.E., as members, was appointed by the Secretary of State in accordance with his decision at the Constitutional Conference.

The Commission spent the month of January in Mauritius and one member, Professor Leys, paid a short visit to Rodrigues. Public hearings began at Government House, Port Louis, on the 10th January and all those who had submitted memoranda and who wished to speak in public were heard. On the 31st May 1966 the report of the Commission, and a covering despatch from the new Secretary of State (the Rt. Hon. Fred Lee, M.P.), accepting the Commission's recommendations in full, were laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly as Sessional Paper No. 5 of 1966. The main recommendations were: a 'mixed' type of electoral system with 62 constituency seats and 8 additional seats to provide two sorts of corrective; the pairing of the 40 constituencies in the island of Mauritius to form 20 constituencies each returning three members, with Rodrigues as a separate constituency returning two members: the "first past the post" system for the 62 constituency seats, with the elector obliged to cast all his votes; a "constant corrective" of five seats providing for the election of five leading unsuccessful candidates ("best losers") from parties and communities under-represented; a "variable corrective" to give any party which gained more than 25 per cent of the total votes sufficient extra seats to bring its share of the total number of seats up to the nearest whole number exceeding 25 per cent and thus ensure that no change in the entrenched provisions of the Constitution could be made without its assent; a team of observers from Commonwealth countries to be present for the registration of electors and the general election; the appointment of an expatriate officer from outside Mauritius and Rodrigues as Registration Officer and Returning Officer for Rodrigues; and the setting up of an Electoral Commission to take over in the future the powers of control and supervision exercised by the Governor.

Certain of these recommendations, especially the two correctives, were unacceptable to the political parties in the Government, i.e. the Mauritius Labour Party, the Independent Forward Bloc.

and the Muslim Committee of Action. The Opposition Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate accepted the recommendations. On the 14th June the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 32 to 18, with 1 abstention, carried a motion moved by the Premier asking the Secretary of State to reconsider his decision and call a conference in London for further consideration of the electoral system.

On 23rd June the Secretary of State announced that the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. John Stonehouse, M.P., would visit Mauritius "to study the various points raised and the views expressed in the Legislative Assembly and to report on their implications". Mr. Stonehouse arrived on the 27th June and a week later, on the 4th July, he was able to announce that an agreement reached with all Parties on the future electoral system had been approved by the Secretary of State. The arrangements for the 62 constituency seats would be as proposed by the Banwell Commission but the following variations would be made in the arrangements for the corrective seats: the "variable corrective" would be dropped; the "constant corrective" would be replaced by provision for eight "best loser" seats; the first four of these seats would be allocated to under-represented communities, no account being taken of party; and the second four would be allocated on the basis of party and community, priority being given to the restoration of the political balance produced by the results in the constituency seats; and the requirement that a party should secure one constituency seat and at least 10 per cent of the total vote, which had been a qualification for "constant corrective" seats, would be dropped for "best loser" seats. Otherwise, effect would be given to the recommendations of the Banwell Commission. The terms of the agreement were laid on the table of the Assembly the next day, the 5th July, as Sessional Paper No. 8 of 1966.

The registration of electors in 1966 was observed by a team of Commonwealth representatives from Jamaica, India, Canada and Malta, and the new registers came into force on 24th January, 1967. After consultation with the Premier, the Governor dissolved the Legislative Assembly on 20th June, 1967, and polling in a general election took place on 7th August, 1967. The independence Party, an alliance of the Labour Party, the Muslim Committee

of Action and the Independent Forward Bloc, were returned to power, with 43 seats against 27 seats for the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (including in each case "best loser" seats). No other party obtained a seat and no independent candidate was elected. The Constitution providing for internal self-government was brought into force on August 12th, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Leader of the Independence Party, was appointed Premier, and on August 22nd the new Legislative Assembly met and passed a resolution asking the Secretary of State to fix a date for Independence.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Urban

The Municipality of Port Louis was first established in 1850. The membership of the Municipal Council, which is wholly elected, was increased from 12 to 16 by the Municipality (Amendment) Ordinance, 1950 (No. 85 of that year). The Municipality was granted City Status by Her Majesty the Queen and the Letters Patent were handed over by the Governor on St. Louis day 25th August, 1966.

In Plaines Wilhems the Town Councils (Constitution) Ordinance (No. 38 of 1950) provided for Town Councils to replace the former Boards of Commissioners for Curepipe, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, and Quatre Bornes. Under the provisions of Proclamation No. 12 of 1963, the boundaries of the towns of Port Louis, Beau Bassin/Rose Hill, Curepipe and Quatre Bornes were altered with effect from the 14th August, 1963, to include the areas formerly falling within the jurisdiction of sixteen village councils. By virtue of Proclamation No. 13 of 1963, the township of Vacoas—Phoenix was created and the Town Council came into existence on the 20th December, 1963. Each of these Councils has twelve elected and four nominated members. However, during the year under review, the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, was amended to provide for these councils to be called municipal councils and for the chairmen and deputy chairmen to be called mayors and deputy mayors respectively. All urban areas were divided into electoral wards in order to provide for adequate opportunity of securing representation on the councils to all sections of the community.

The franchise was formerly based on residence, plus a simple literacy test, occupation of business premises in the electoral area, or the payment of rates or taxes. Since 1959, however, the Municipal and Town Council elections are held on the basis of universal adult suffrage and certain taxpayers' qualifications.

The number of registered electors for the Municipal and Town Councils at the end of 1967 was as follows:

<i>Council</i>			<i>Registered electors</i>
Port Louis	...	...	53,037
Curepipe	...	...	21,705
Beau Bassin/Rose Hill	...	...	29,594
Quatre Bornes	...	...	18,116
Vacoas—Phoenix	...	...	16,586

By virtue of the Local Government Elections Ordinance (No. 1 of 1956) responsibility for the registration of electors and for the conduct of elections in the electoral areas of the Municipality and the three Town Councils was placed on an Electoral Commissioner appointed by the Governor. In 1956 electors were registered and the general elections for the Municipal and Town Councils were conducted in accordance with the provisions of that Ordinance for the first time. This Ordinance, however, was repealed by the Representation of the People Ordinance (No. 14 of 1958) which provides for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections for both the Legislative Council and the Municipal and Town Councils. Responsibility for the registration of electors and the conduct of elections continues to be vested in the Electoral Commissioner.

In July 1962, the Local Government Ordinance, primarily designed to substitute one comprehensive Ordinance for the numerous existing Ordinances applying to Local Government Bodies, came into force. The pattern of the Ordinance follows the legislation in force in England and Wales, modified or adapted where considered appropriate to meet local circumstances.

So far as urban authorities are concerned, the main provisions embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962, may be summarised as follows:

- (a) More comprehensive provisions for the appointment, discipline, accountability and protection of officers;
- (b) more comprehensive provisions for the creation of new areas;
- (c) additional powers in respect of the acquisition and disposal of land, taxation and borrowing;
- (d) a new rating system, with the appointment of a Valuation Officer and the establishment of a Valuation Tribunal;
- (e) more adequate and suitable provision in respect of expenditure control, maintenance and audit of accounts.

The functions and responsibilities of the urban local authorities were further defined in detail in the Local Government (Amendment) Ordinance, 1967 (No. 5 of the year).

Rural

The main developments in rural local government since 1945 may be outlined as follows:

- (a) *Appointment of Civil Commissioners*.—A fresh start in local government was made in October, 1946, when a Civil Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the southern districts of Grand Port and Savanne. Three other Civil Commissioners were subsequently appointed: one for the North (Pamplemousses and Rivière du Rempart) in 1947, one for Moka-Flacq in 1948, and one for Plaines Wilhems-Black River in 1955.
- (b) *Establishment of Village Councils*.—Village councils were first constituted in 1947. A few councils developed very rapidly indeed, and with funds provided by the central government undertook road repairs, the construction of bridges, markets, public latrines, improvements to water supplies, etc.
- (c) *Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951*.—The Village Councils and District Councils Ordinances, 1951, constituted the first step towards decentralisation of administration. Regular elections and powers to revise taxes, own property, and make bye-laws greatly enhanced the status of the village councils.

At the end of 1952 district councils were set up in each of three Civil Commissioners' districts, and in the fourth (Plaines Wilhems-Black River) in 1958.

- (d) *Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956*.—In 1955, the problems of rural administration, its relations with the central government, the position of the Civil Commissioners and the future of district councils as they advanced beyond the preliminary stage of their development, were reviewed by Government. In November, 1956, Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956 on the development of rural local government in Mauritius was debated by Legislative Council and was accepted as providing a sound basis for such development. The paper reviewed the position of village and district councils in rural local government, and suggested the general line on which the responsibilities and exercise of active citizenship in rural areas could best be developed.

In brief, the recommendations made in this paper were as follows:

- (i) District and village councils should cease to be agencies for the distribution of funds derived from the central government and should raise their own funds;
 - (ii) district and village councils should have appropriate trained staff;
 - (iii) the direct participation of Civil Commissioners in the work of district councils as members of those councils should cease while their essential functions as guides and advisers of the district councils, particularly in financial matters, should remain unchanged;
 - (iv) representatives of Government departments should similarly cease to be members of district councils by nomination;
 - (v) the nomination to district councils of members of the Legislature, estate managers, and presidents of Co-operative Societies should also be reviewed in the light of the principles outlined in the Sessional Paper.
- (e) *Local Government Ordinance, 1962.*—The recommendations of Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956, referred to above, were largely embodied in the Local Government Ordinance, 1962.

Proclamation No. 27 of 1965 provided (a) for the dissolution of the Plaines Wilhems—Black River District Council and the transfer of its village councils to Moka—Flacq and to Grand Port—Savanne District Council and (b) the transfer of some of the village councils of Moka—Flacq to Grand Port—Savanne District Council. At the end of 1966, there were 27 village councils in the North, 37 in Moka—Flacq and 34 in the South. Village councils consist of not less than 7 and not more than 12 members including 3 appointed by the Governor. District councils consist of 10 chairmen of village councils and 5 persons appointed by the Governor. Employees of Government or of local authorities are no longer entitled to sit on village or district councils.

The office of Civil Commissioner has now been abolished, and some of the responsibilities of the post have been passed over to the Ministry of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

Local Government forms part of the portfolio of the Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development. Posts of Local Government Adviser (Rural) and Local Government Financial Inspector were created in 1967, with as main duties: in the first case, to act as adviser to the Ministry and to give advice and guidance to rural local authorities; and, in the second, to bring to the notice of the Minister any illegal expenditure and to exercise control over Government grants.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

1. The metric system is in general use in the Colony, certain French measures are still used in connection with measurements of land, the more common being:

- 1 French foot = 1.06 English feet
- 1 Arpent = 40,000 French square feet or 1.04 acres
- 1 Toise = 6 French feet or 2 yards 4 inches

2. The following measures of capacity are also in use:

- 1 Bouteille = 800 c.c. (liquid)
- 1 Chopine = half-bouteille
- 1 Corde = 80 French cubic feet or 96.82 English cubic feet
(used only to measure firewood).

3. A measure of length commonly used in the field is the *Gaulette* which is equivalent to 10 French feet. The term *livre* is used currently to mean half a kilogram.

4. The Weights and Measures Control Section of the Police Force is responsible for examining and stamping weights, scales, weighing machines measures of length and measures of capacity.

5. This section also deals with all inaccurate weights and measures seized by the Police and issues the necessary certificates for production in Court. The control of weighbridges on sugar estates is the responsibility of the Central Board constituted under the Sale of Canes (Control) Ordinance.

6. The amount of duty collected on weights and measures in 1967 was Rs 9,709.75 compared with Rs 11,723.85 in 1966.

Chapter 5: Reading List

A list of Publications of General Interest relating to Mauritius is given in Appendix IV.

An exhaustive Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954) was published in 1956 by the Mauritius Archives Department. This is kept up to date by current yearly bibliographies issued regularly since 1955 as annexures to the Annual Report of the Archives Department.

The following is a selection from entries appearing in the 1967 issue:

BHUCKORY, Somdath — Hindi in Mauritius. Port Louis, Royal Printing, 1967. 180p.

DAYER, P. Louis — Les îles Seychelles. Fribourg (Suisse), Imprimerie Saint Paul, 1967. 239p., maps.

DUPON, J. F. — L'île Rodrigues: Expérience de développement d'un milieu tropical dans l'archipel des Mascareignes. *Annales de la Faculté des Lettres d'Alx*, XLII (1967), 191-238.

EMRITH, Moomtaz — The Muslims in Mauritius. Port Louis, The Regent Press, 1967. (162) p.

GARDNER-BROWN, A. G. H. — Report of the Salaries Commissioner, 1967. Government Printer, 1967. 99p.

MACK, J. D. — Matthew Flinders, 1774-1814. London, Nelson, 1966. 270p.

MAMET, *Mgr.* Joseph — Annales du Diocèse de Port Louis. Pontificat de Monseigneur Murphy. 1916-1926. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1967. 304p.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND EXTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS — Commerce and Industry in Mauritius. Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Co. Ltd., 1967. 114p., illus.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION — The Mauritius Constitution Order, 1966. The Public Service Commission Regulations, 1967. Government Printer, 1967. 23p.

TOUSSAINT, A. — La route des îles. Contribution à l'histoire maritime des Mascareignes. Paris, S.E.V.P.E.N., 1967. 523p., maps.

APPENDIX I

Capital Expenditure Programme 1966—1970
Allocations made in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1966,
as subsequently amended, and Actual Expenditure
to 30th June, 1967

<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Total 1966-70 Revised</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 30.6.67</i>
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE	Rs	Rs
Central Administration	5,009,900	26,024
Police	4,040,200	438,943
Special (Mobile) Force	932,000	45,775
Training Scheme	350,000	53,609
Rodrigues Development	12,582,038	2,548,380
Printing	34,000	28,691
TOTAL	22,948,138	3,141,422
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
Customs	550,000	—
Loans to the Development Bank and Other Loans	72,000,010	7,500,000
Loans to the Mauritius Housing Corporation ...	3,000,000	1,333,333
Bank of Mauritius	5,000,000	979,958
Treasury	100,200	67,773
TOTAL	80,650,210	9,881,064
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
Centres, offices and stations	2,267,000	255,407
Livestock and Dairy	1,061,000	—
Foodcrops	7,610,000	11,915
Tea Development	23,836,000	6,618,178
Sugar Small Planters	3,370,000	—
Fisheries Development	3,182,000	220,706
Marketing Board	3,871,000	927,805
Land and Water Resources Survey	559,000	141,699
Forestry	3,436,800	1,557,564
TOTAL	49,192,800	9,733,274
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS		
Primary Education	10,368,000	2,440,133
Secondary Education	4,424,000	196,103
Higher Education	3,900,000	6,059
Small Scale Industries	305,000	53,214
Archives	500,000	—
Cyclone Emergency Expenditure	50,900	14,361
TOTAL	19,547,900	2,709,870
MINISTRY OF HEALTH		
Health	38,325,000	9,627,479
TOTAL	38,325,000	9,627,479

APPENDIX I—*continued*

<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Total 1966-70 Revised</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure 1966-67</i>
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL SECURITY		
Public Assistance	243,000	6,750
Prisons	270,000	24,489
TOTAL	513,000	31,239
MINISTRY OF WORKS		
Irrigation	16,540,000	903,376
Domestic Water Supplies	14,483,000	2,670,947
Water and other Research	1,055,000	330,697
Sewerage	14,526,000	2,689,402
Public Works	4,146,000	2,164,238
Roads	15,362,060	1,907,897
Road Transport	357,000	28,963
TOTAL	66,469,060	10,695,520
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY		
Research and Standards	600,000	27,583
Electricity	4,850,000	—
Tourism	917,000	111,850
Air Mauritius	27,500	—
TOTAL	6,394,500	139,433
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT		
Local Government... ..	8,970,000	289,163
Co-operative Development	530,000	—
Fire Services	560,400	42,472
TOTAL	10,060,400	331,635
MINISTRY OF HOUSING, LANDS AND TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING		
Central Housing Authority	15,726,440	3,552,015
Sites and Services	1,256,000	1,133,631
Cadastral Survey	14,000	6,429
TOTAL	16,996,440	4,692,075

APPENDIX I—*continued*

<i>Allocation</i>					<i>Total 1966-70 Revised</i>	<i>Actual Expenditure to 30.6.67</i>
					<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
MINISTRY OF LABOUR						
Labour Intensive Capital Works	...	...	...	...	3,325,000	130,925
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>3,325,000</u>	<u>130,925</u>
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION						
Completion of Studio Building	...	...	...	...	11,802	10,658
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>11,802</u>	<u>10,658</u>
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS						
Marine Services	...	...	...	...	11,194,000	2,115,161
Meteorological Services	...	...	...	...	1,166,350	42,830
Civil Aviation	...	...	...	...	7,276,217	532,615
Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	494,500	57,332
Telecommunications	...	...	...	...	5,391,050	563,862
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u>25,522,117</u>	<u>3,311,800</u>
RESERVE	...	...	...	...	43,633	—
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	<u><u>340,000,000</u></u>	<u><u>54,436,394</u></u>

APPENDIX II

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(up to 7th August, 1967)

His Excellency SIR JOHN RENNIE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Kt. Premier and Minister of Finance.

The Honourable T. D. VICKERS, C.M.G., Chief Secretary.

The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of Works and Internal Communications.

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Minister of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning.

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Honourable H. E. WALTER, Minister of Health.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Attorney General.

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Minister of State (Development) until 28th April, 1967, then Minister of Labour.

The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Minister of Industry, Commerce, and External Communications.

The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Minister of Information, Posts and Telegraphs, and Telecommunications.

The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Minister of Labour until resignation on 20th April, 1967.

Dr. the Honourable B. GHURBURRUN, Minister of Social Security.

The Honourable J. L. M. LEAL, Minister of State (Budget) until 28th April, 1967, then Minister of State (Development)

The Honourable A. W. FOONDUN, Minister of State (Budget) as from 28th April, 1967.

APPENDIX II—*Continued*
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

*(as constituted after the General Election held on
7th August, 1967)*

Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Kt. Premier and Minister of Finance until 21st November, 1967, then Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Minister of State (Finance).

The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Minister of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning.

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs.

The Honourable H. E. WALTER, Minister of Labour, resigned on 6th September, 1967, then re-appointed on 18th October, 1967.

The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Attorney General.

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development.

The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Minister of Works.

Dr. the Honourable B. GHURBURREN, Minister of Social Security.

The Honourable G. GANGARAM, Minister of Communications.

The Honourable K. JAGATSINGH, Minister of Health.

The Honourable R. JEETAH, Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

The Honourable L. JUGNAUTH, Minister of State (Development).

APPENDIX III

(Part III—Chapter 3: Administration)

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN 1967
(up to 20th June, 1967)*Speaker*

The Honourable H. R. VAGHJEE

Deputy Speaker

The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND.

Ex Officio Member

The Chief Secretary

T. D. VICKERS, ESQ., C.M.G.

Elected Members

The Honourable H. R. K. ABDOOL, Member for Port Louis Central.

The Honourable J. E. M. L. AH-CHUEN, Member for Port Louis Maritime.

The Honourable P. G. G. BALANCY, Member for Port Louis South.

The Honourable R. BALGOBIN, Member for Grand River South East.

The Honourable D. BASANT RAI, Member for Vieux Grand Port.

Dr. the Honourable R. BHAGEERUTTY, Member for La Caverne.

The Honourable S. BISSOONDOYAL, Member for Rose Belle.

The Honourable S. BOOLELL, Member for Montagne Blanche.

Dr. the Honourable R. CHAPERON, Member for Stanley.

The Honourable L. R. DEVIENNE, Member for Port Louis West.

The Honourable C. G. DUVAL, Member for Curepipe.

The Honourable M. FOOGOOA, Member for Long Mountain.

The Honourable A. W. FOONDUN, Member for Bon Accueil.

The Honourable J. G. FORGET, Member for Belle Rose.

The Honourable K. GOKULSING, Member for Black River.

The Honourable V. GOVINDEN, M.B.E. Member for Souillac.

The Honourable R. JAYPAL, Member for Grand' Baie.

The Honourable R. JOMADAR, Member for Flacq.

The Honourable A. JUGNAUTH, Member for Rivière du Rempart.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

- The Honourable J. M. J. L. M. J. KOENIG, Q.C. Member for Beau Bassin.
- The Honourable L. M. LEAL, Member for Grand River North West.
- The Honourable M. LESAGE, Member for Quatre Bornes.
- Dr. the Honourable J. J. MAINGARD DE LA VILLE-ES-OFFRANS, M.B.E., Member for Floréal.
- The Honourable R. MODUN, Member for Pamplemousses.
- The Honourable A. R. MOHAMED, Member for Port Louis East.
- The Honourable A. H. M. OSMAN, Member for Phoenix.
- The Honourable J. M. POUPARD, Member for Midlands.
- The Honourable N. P. PADARUTH, Member for Petite Rivière.
- Dr. the Honourable SIR SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, Member for Triolet.
- The Honourable S. Y. RAMJAN, Member for Rivière des Anguilles.
- The Honourable B. RAMLALLAH, Member for Poudre d'Or.
- The Honourable H. RAMNARAIN, Member for Piton.
- The Honourable M. J. J. R. REY, Member for Moka.
- The Honourable J. A. RIMA, Member for Port Louis North.
- The Honourable V. RINGADOO, Member for Quartier Militaire.
- The Honourable J. N. ROY, Member for Plaine Magnien.
- The Honourable R. SEWGOBIND, Member for Vacoas.
- The Honourable K. TIRVENGADUM, Member for Savanne.
- The Honourable H. E. WALTER, Member for Mahebourg.
- The Honourable J. H. YTHIER, Member for Rose Hill.

Nominated Members

- The Honourable H. BAHEMIA.
- The Honourable S. BAPPOO.
- The Honourable Mrs. N. CHICORÉE.
- Dr. the Honourable J. M. CURÉ.
- Dr. the Honourable B. GHURBURRUN.
- The Honourable R. GUJADHUR.
- The Honourable C. A. F. LECKNING.
- The Honourable J. M. M. G. MARCHAND.
- The Honourable J. M. PATURAU, D.F.C., C.B.E.
- The Honourable A. H. ROSSENKHAN.
- The Honourable K. SUNASSEE.
- The Honourable S. VIRAH SAWMY.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(as from the 22nd August, 1967)

MR. SPEAKER Hon. H. R. VAGHJEE.

The Deputy SPEAKER Hon. P. G. R. RAULT.

ABDOOL CARRIM, Hon. A. R., First Member for Port Louis South and Port Louis Central.

AH-CHUEN, Hon. M., Third Member for Port Louis Maritime and Port Louis East.

AWOOTAR MEWASINGH, Hon. P. R., Second Member for Vacoas and Floréal.

BADRY, Hon. L., First Member for Mahebourg and Plaine Magnien.

BALANCY, Hon. P. G. G., Fourth Member for Port Louis South and Port Louis Central—*Minister of Works*.

BAPPOO, Hon. S., Second Member for Savanne and Black River.

BASANT RAI, Hon. D., Second Member for Vieux Grand Port and Rose Belle.

BISSOONDOYAL, Hon. S., Third Member for Vieux Grand Port and Rose Belle—*Minister of Local Government and Co-operative Development*.BOOLELL, Hon. S., First Member for Montagne Blanche and G.R.S.E.—*Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs*.

BUNDHUN, Hon. A. R., Second Member for Port Louis North and Montagne Longue.

BUNDHUN, Hon. T., First Member for Vieux Grand Port and Rose Belle.

BUSSIER, Hon. E. M. L., Fourth Member for Vacoas and Floréal.

DE CHAZAL, Hon. L. G., First Member for Curepipe and Midlands.

CHETTIAR, Hon. A. V., First Member for Vacoas and Floréal.

DAHAL, Hon. A., Third Member for Belle Rose and Quatre Bornes.

DAWOOD PATEL, Hon. E., First Member for Port Louis Maritime and Port Louis East.

DEVIIENNE, Hon. L. R., Second Member for Beau Bassin and Petite Rivière.

DUVAL, Hon. C. G., First Member for G.R.N.W. and Port Louis West—*Leader of the Opposition*.

FAKIRA, Hon. A. M., Second Member for G.R.N.W. and Port Louis West.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

- FOK SEUNG, Hon. F. Y. K., Second Member for Port Louis South and Port Louis Central.
- FOOGOOA, Hon. M., First Member for Port Louis North and Montagne Longue.
- FOONDUN, Hon. A. W., Third Member for Montagne Blanche and G.R.S.E.
- FORGET, Hon. J. G., Fourth Member for Belle Rose and Quatre Bornes—*Minister of State (Finance)*.
- FRANÇOIS, Hon. E., Fourth Member for Beau Bassin and Petite Rivière.
- GANGARAM, Hon. G., Second Member for Mahebourg and Plaine Magnien—*Minister of Communications*.
- GHURBURREN, DR. Hon. S., Second Member for Piton and Rivière du Rempart—*Minister of Social Security*.
- GOKULSING, Hon. K., First Member for Savanne and Black River.
- GUJADHUR, Hon. R., Second Member for Flacq and Bon Accueil—*Deputy Chairman of Committees*.
- JAGATSINGH, Hon. K., Second Member for Montagne Blanche and G.R.S.E.—*Minister of Health*.
- JAGDAMBI, Hon. M. S., First Member for Grand'Baie and Poudre d'Or.
- JAYPAL, Hon. R., Third Member for Grand'Baie and Poudre d'Or.
- JEETAH, Hon. R., First Member for Flacq and Bon Accueil—*Minister of Information and Broadcasting*.
- JOMADAR, Hon. R., Second Member for La Caverne and Phoenix—*Minister of Commerce and Industry*.
- JUGNAUTH, Hon. L., Third Member for Pamplémousses and Triolet—*Minister of State (Development)*.
- KISNAH, Hon. M. P., First Member for La Caverne and Phoenix.
- LECKNING, Hon. C. F. A., Second Member for Stanley and Rose Hill.
- LESAGE, Hon. J. C. M., First Member for Belle Rose and Quatre Bornes.
- MAINGARD, Hon. J. J., Fifth Member for Vacoas and Floréal.
- MARCHAND, Hon. J. M. M. G., Second Member for Curepipe and Midlands.
- MASON, Hon. J. M., Third Member for Vacoas and Floréal.
- MODUN, Hon. R., Second Member for Pamplémousses and Triolet.
- MOHAMED, Hon. A. R., Fourth Member for Port Louis Maritime and Port Louis East—*Minister of Housing, Lands, and Town and Country Planning*.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

- MOHAMED, Hon. Y., Third Member for Quartire Militaire and Moka.
- MOIGNAC, Hon. A., Third Member for G.R.N.W. and Port Louis West.
- NARRAINEN, Hon. T., Sixth Member for Vacoas and Floréal.
- OLIVIER, Hon. J. A. R., Third Member for Port Louis South and Port Louis Central.
- OLLIVRY, Hon. M. J. E. G., First Member for Rodrigues.
- OOZEERALLY, Hon. M. E., Second Member for Port Louis Maritime and Port Louis East.
- OSMAN, Hon. A. H. M., Third Member for La Caverne and Phoenix—*Attorney General*.
- PATTEN, Hon. S. A., First Member for Stanley and Rose Hill.
- RAMDIN, Hon. D., Third Member for Rivière des Anguilles and Souillac.
- RAMGOOLAM, SIR SEEWOSAGUR, First Member for Pamplemousses and Triolet—*Premier and Minister of Finance*.
- RAMJAN, Hon. S. Y., Second Member for Rivière des Anguilles and Souillac.
- RAMLALLAH, Hon. B., Second Member for Grand'Baie and Poudre d'Or.
- RAMLUGON, Hon. S. H., Third Member for Curepipe and Midlands.
- RAMNARAIN, Hon. H., First Member for Piton and Rivière du Rempart.
- RAULT, Hon. P. G. R., Third Member for Port Louis North and Montagne Longue (*Deputy Speaker*).
- RIMA, Hon. J. A., Fourth Member for Port Louis North and Montagne Longue.
- RINGADOO, Hon. V., First Member for Quartier Militaire and Moka—*Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources*.
- RIVET, Hon. L. R., First Member for Beau Bassin and Petite Rivière.
- ROUSSETY, Hon. C. S., Second Member for Rodrigues.
- SHAM, Hon. H. P., Third Member for Beau Bassin and Petite Rivière.

APPENDIX III—*continued*

ST. GUILLAUME, Hon. J. J. Y., Second Member for Belle Rose and Quatre Bornes.

SUNASSEE, Hon. K., First Member for Rivière des Anguilles and Souillac.

TEELOCK, Hon. G., Third Member for Flacq and Bon Accueil.

TEELUCK, Hon. M., Second Member for Quartier Militaire and Moka.

TIRVENGADUM, Hon. K., Third Member for Savanne and Black River.

VIRAH SAWMY, Hon. S., Third Member for Piton and Rivière du Rempart.

WALTER, Hon. H. E., Third Member for Mahebourg and Plaine Magnien—*Minister of Labour*.

YTHIER, Hon. J. H., Third Member for Stanley and Rose Hill.

APPENDIX IV

(Part III—Chapter 5: Reading list)

Leading Books on Mauritius

GENERAL

GENERALIA

UNIENVILLE, Marie Claude Antoine Marrier, *baron d'*: *Statistique de l'île Maurice et ses dépendances, suivie d'une notice historique sur cette colonie et d'un Essai sur l'île de Madagascar*. Paris G. Barba, 1838. 3v.

A second edition was published in Port Louis, Typ. The Merchants and Planters Gazette, 1885-86, 8 vols, with phot. portr.

MAURITIUS. *Central Statistical Office*. Year Book of statistics. v. 1 (1946)—v. 14 (1959).

MACMILLAN, Allister, *ed*: *Mauritius Illustrated*. Historical and descriptive, commercial and industrial facts, figures, and resources. London, W. H. and L. Collingridge, 1914. 456, with numerous illus. and maps.

PRIDHAM, Charles. An historical, political and statistical account of Mauritius and its dependencies. London, T. and W. Boone, 1849. xiii, 410p.

WALTER, A. Chronological table of events in Mauritius, 1507-1916. Appendix to the Mauritius Almanac, (1917). Mauritius, The Mauritius Stationery and Printing Cy. Ltd., 1917. 57p.

Fairly complete for the period of British occupation.

CHAROUX, Clément. *Guide illustré de l'île Maurice*. Port Louis. General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1936. 64, (32), 11p., illus.

TOUSSAINT, Auguste. Port Louis, deux siècles d'histoire, (1735-1935). Avec une Préface de Pierre Crépin, Docteur-ès-Lettres, Lauréat de l'Académie Française. Port Louis, La Typographie Moderne, 1936. (IX), 516p., with 50 plates and 9 maps.

Published on the occasion of the celebration of the bi-centenary of the foundation of Port Louis under the patronage of the Bi-centenary Committee, the Historical Records Committee and the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences of Mauritius. A very full account of the development of Port Louis.

BARNWELL, P. J. and TOUSSAINT, A. A short history of Mauritius London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1949. 268p., illus.

APPENDIX IV—*continued*

- SORNAY, Pierre de.** Isle de France—Ile Maurice. Port Louis, The General Printing and Stationery Cy. Ltd., 1950. XIV, 550, XXVIIp., illus.
- TOUSSAINT, Auguste:** Select bibliography of Mauritius. Port Louis, The Standard Printing and Stationery Establishment, 1951. 56p.
- TOUSSAINT, A., and ADOLPHE, H.** Bibliography of Mauritius (1502-1954), covering the printed records, manuscripts, archivalia and cartographic material. Port Louis, Esclapon Ltd. 1956. xvii, 884p.
- TOUSSAINT, Auguste:** Histoire de l'Océan Indien. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1960. (English translation by June Guicharnaud, London. Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1966).
- LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.** Madagascar and adjacent islands. A guide to official publications, compiled by J. W. Witherell. Washington, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, 1965. 58 p.

ADMINISTRATIVE

ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

- RAE, William Charles,** *Comp.:* A handbook on the constitution, practice and proceedings of the Council of Government of Mauritius. Mauritius, Central Printing Establishment, 1896. XXXIX, 228p.
- SWETTENHAM, Sir Frank Athestane, and others:** Report of the Mauritius Royal Commission, 1909, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty, June 1910 (Cd.5185). London, Eyre and Spottiswoode Ltd., 1910.60, XIIIp.
- Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence printed separately (Cd. 5186), 581p. Documents received by the Commission also printed separately (Cd 5187), 136p.
- SWINDEN, J. B.:** Local Government in Mauritius. Mauritius, Government Press, 1946. 25p.
- Revision of the Constitution. Correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mauritius, Government Press, 1947. 18p.
- Problems of Parliamentary Government in Colonies—A report by the Hansard Society.
- The development of rural local government in Mauritius. 12p. (Sessional Paper No. 2 of 1956).
- Constitutional development in Mauritius. 56p. (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1956).

APPENDIX IV—*continued*

- Correspondence on proposals for Constitutional Changes. 5p (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1957).
- EVE, Malcolm Trustram. Report of the Mauritius Electoral Boundary Commission, 48p. (Sessional Paper No. 1, 1958).
- NAPAL, D., *cd.* Les constitutions de L'île Maurice. (Publication No. 6 of the Mauritius Archives Publication Fund Committee). Port Louis, The Mauritius Printing Coy. Ltd., 1962. 150p
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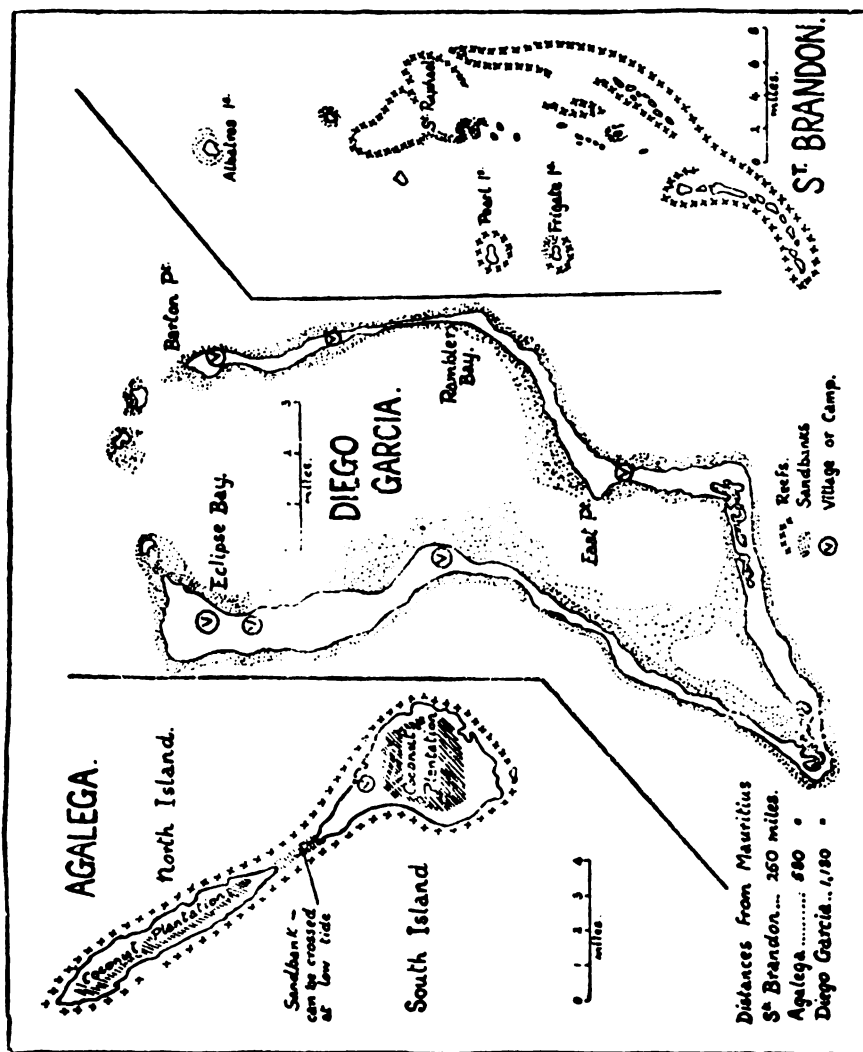
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